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U.S. Is Reported Taking Steps to Ban Libyan Oil Imports

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is taking steps to ban importation of Libyan oil and to halt the sale of U.S. oil production equipment to that country, informed sources say.

The oil boycott, which would be the second phase of a U.S. campaign against Moammar Qadhafi, is expected to take effect within a month, after discussions are held with U.S. oil companies, European nations and members of Congress, a knowledgeable source said Thursday.

Another source said final decisions depended on "things to be done" in the days ahead, an apparent reference to the consultations.

The deputy press secretary at the White House, Larry Speakes, said Friday that the president was reviewing "a number of options" but that "no final decisions have been made." The Associated Press reported. He said that about 90 percent of the Americans in Libya had left since the administration began urging them to leave and that 150 or fewer remained.

The economic actions, especially the oil boycott, have been under discussion for several months. They were the subject of widespread public and political speculation last year amid administration reports that a Libyan "hit squad" had been sent to assassinate U.S. officials.

Reagan Allegations

There was no indication that the latest U.S. action was prompted by a renewal of "hit squad" reports or other recent steps by Col. Qadhafi. The new measures continue a long-term Reagan program of opposing Col. Qadhafi, who, the administration says, has been supporting international terrorism and working as a surrogate of the Soviet Union.

First word of the decisions came from Middle East Policy Survey, a newsletter published here. In an article being published Friday, the newsletter says that the decisions were made Thursday afternoon in a meeting of the National Security Council.

Libya, once the third-ranking source of imported oil for the United States, is now a relatively minor source, supplying about 150,000 barrels daily in the present oil glut and U.S. recession. Oil industry experts said Thursday that a U.S. boycott probably would not cause major difficulties for the U.S. economy.

By the same token, it was uncertain that a U.S. unilateral boycott would have a serious economic effect on Libya, since its oil could be sold elsewhere.

The political effect in this country and Libya could conceivably be greater than the economic impact. "Some serious opposition may be developing to Qadhafi internally," said Henry M. Schuler, a Washington economic consultant and expert on Libya. "An action such as this could give a signal to those within."

'Phase II'

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. reportedly told senior associates in a staff meeting Jan. 18 that it might be time "to go to Phase II" of the anti-Qadhafi program, which would involve the U.S. boycott of Libyan oil.

At the same meeting, Mr. Haig was reported to have said that Americans would be out of Libya by early February and that that

would be the time to consider another military exercise near Libya.

However, there was no report Thursday that the administration had decided on such an exercise. Two Libyan planes were shot down by U.S. fighters during a U.S. naval exercise in the Gulf of Sidra off Libya in August.

About 2,000 to 2,500 Americans, most of them connected with the oil industry, were reported to be in Libya last summer. On Dec. 10, following several National Security Council meetings on the issue, the administration redoubled its appeals for Americans to leave. At that time, about 1,500 Americans were reported in Libya. After the appeals, most of the American oil workers were pulled out.

In today's slack oil market, there does not appear to be much that Col. Qadhafi could do on the petroleum issue to strike back at a U.S. boycott, according to oil industry sources.

Col. Qadhafi reportedly has sought to arrange an embargo of all Arab oil sales to the United States as a visible and powerful gesture of support for him in the struggle with the Reagan administration. But there is no sign, according to the sources, that he is gaining converts.

Another factor that may tend to reduce the chance of an explosive reaction by Col. Qadhafi, according to sources, is that he is to become president of the Organization of African Unity this summer and that is likely to avoid actions that could alarm African nations.

Col. Qadhafi recently withdrew Libyan military forces from Chad at the OAU's request.

A ban on exportation to Libya of oil production equipment would tighten substantially existing U.S. restrictions in this field. But an industry source said it might make "not a lot of difference," other than perhaps forcing Libya to pay more for the same equipment from other sources.

U.S. Says Saudis Have Signed Pact Containing Conditions for AWACS

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — The Saudi Arabian defense minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, has privately signed an agreement setting forth the conditions governing Saudi operation of the AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft to be sold to his nation, according to State Department, Pentagon and congressional officials.

But it was not clear whether the Saudi official had accepted all the conditions that President Reagan had pledged to the Senate. He agreed upon before the planes would be transferred to Saudi control. Mr. Reagan set down the conditions last October to help gain Senate approval of the \$8.5-billion sale.

The U.S. officials said that the agreement was signed, but not announced, after arduous negotiations with Saudi Arabia during his visit to Saudi Arabia earlier this month. They said the negotiations, which included an all-night session, took so long for at least two reasons.

The Saudis balked at signing anything that limited their sovereignty over the planes, contending they were buying them outright from the United States and therefore should have unfettered control over them. Delivery of the five planes is scheduled to begin in 1985.

Sharing Information

Second, the Saudis argued that they would not agree to share with U.S. officials intelligence information gathered by the sophisticated electronics gear aboard the planes. The officials said that Prince Sultan had relented, but it was not clear whether Mr. Weinberger had made concessions to gain his signature.

Since his visit to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Weinberger has said that arrangements for the sale to the Saudis had been completed, but he has declined to say whether the agreement had been signed. He told a gathering of Republicans and defense lobbyists on Tuesday, however, that the conditions "have now been agreed to in a formal way."

The defense secretary also said that the Saudis "were anxious that it not be published at that time. I advised them that Congress would want to see it and we would want Congress to see it and therefore ultimately it would have to be made public. But it contains no surprises."

In addition, the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Richard W. Murphy, has been in Washington for several days briefing members of Congress on the agreement. Mr. Murphy took part in the negotiations.



Hans Matthöfer



Otto Lambsdorff

American Brokerage Firms in Paris Raided in Trading Investigation

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French customs authorities have raided the offices of two Paris-based U.S. brokerage firms as part of a crackdown on foreign and French investment and banking groups whose clients may be violating laws that restrict financial transactions abroad, authoritative government sources said Friday.

The firms, Merrill Lynch and Shearson-American Express, refused to comment on the investigation, but executives notified the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

About a dozen agents in civilian clothes accompanied by several uniformed policemen seized or photocopied documents, files and other materials Thursday in the firms' offices in central Paris and

reportedly confiscated the address book of a Shearson executive.

Most of the documents reportedly dealt with clients' transactions, and a Merrill Lynch executive said customs officials cut off the firm's telephone service while they were making the raid to prevent the placing of calls.

Although several French banks and investment groups also have been raided in the past several weeks, government sources said, it was the first time in more than 20 years that banking sources could recall a raid being carried out against U.S. firms.

It was not immediately clear what customs authorities were seeking. Officials in the Budget Ministry, which oversees French customs operations, refused to comment beyond saying that the investigation was "routine."

But authoritative government sources who commented on the condition that they not be identified, said the government of President François Mitterrand has decided to enforce rigorously a 1969 law that prohibits French citizens from trading abroad in stocks, bonds, commodities, options or futures unless the transaction is made through a registered French broker.

The law also requires that such transactions be first approved by the Bank of France.

"There has undoubtedly been slippage, quite a lot perhaps, whereby French citizens have gone through certain French or foreign firms to place their funds in the United States or elsewhere," said a government source, adding that since the Socialist electoral victory last May, "we are now applying the law."

In recent weeks, customs authorities have begun similar investigations, with regard to French private and nationalized banks, including Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, whose clients and some senior officers have been charged with exchange control violations.

The manner in which the raids on the U.S. firms were conducted was criticized in the Paris banking and investment community.

"It is a frightening experience, with agents and uniformed police swooping down on your office, seizing records, leaving abruptly, and then being told you would be called in about 10 days," said one of a dozen executives interviewed Friday.

The head of another U.S. firm said "Merrill Lynch and Shearson were first, and now we are all preparing for another move with regard to all of the 20-odd foreign brokerage firms here ... it is not pleasant."

Executives of several other U.S. firms and banks stated that such operations can and are regularly carried out by French Customs. "This is France and this is the way things work here."

Senior government officials acknowledged that the methods used may have been somewhat rough by American standards, but they brushed off allegations by some executives that the investigation had been ordered by the Budget Ministry and that it was specifically directed against foreign firms.

2 Bonn Ministers Face Campaign Gifts Probe

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

BONN — The government was shaken Friday by a prosecutor's announcement that two Cabinet members, the ministers of economics and finance, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's chief aide were under investigation on suspicion of having taken bribes.

All the men named by the Bonn prosecutor in connection with the case, involving the possible acceptance of political contributions in return for corporate tax breaks, denied any illegal activity.

But the announcement focused harsh public attention on the government at a time when it has been severely strained by internal debates on its economic and security programs, and by polls that show the Christian Democratic opposition would likely take power if national elections, scheduled for 1984, were held now.

The high officials named as targets of the investigation were Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, of the Free Democratic Party, Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer, of the Social Democratic Party, and State Secretary Manfred Lahnstein, who is chief of staff in Mr. Schmidt's chancellery.

Asked by a reporter Friday night how he regarded the situation, Mr. Schmidt replied, "My confidence in these men is absolutely unaffected."

Six other men were also being investigated. They are Hans Friedrichs, chief of the Dresdner Bank and a former Free Democratic minister of economics; Rudolph Eberle, the economics minister of the state of Baden-Württemberg and a member of the Christian Democratic Party; a Free Democratic member of parliament, Horst Ludwig Riemer, and three leading officials of the Friedrich Flick group: Friedrich Karl Flick, its executive chairman, Eberhard von Brauchitsch, the deputy chairman, and Manfred

Nemitz, a board member of a Flick subsidiary.

The privately owned holding company, Friedrich Flick Industrie-Verwaltung K.G.A., is at the center of the investigation.

Although a parallel case, involving possible tax evasion on contributions made to political party funds, has been under investigation for months, the specific suspicions of bribery involving members of the government did not become public until Friday. The prosecutor's office said its inquiry would determine whether criminal charges would be pressed, but it gave no indication of how long the investigation would take.

Announced Resignation

The incident leading to the disclosure was Mr. von Brauchitsch's announcement Thursday that he would resign as president-elect of the Confederation of West German Industry in connection with a tax investigation of the Flick group.

Mr. von Brauchitsch mentioned the investigators' interest in tax advantages obtained by the Flick group following its sales in 1975 of its 49-percent stake in Daimler-Benz to the Deutsche Bank for 1.9 billion deutsche marks.

At that time, Flick had until 1978 to reinvest the proceeds of the sale under a law that provides for tax relief if the investments are regarded as creating jobs and industrial growth. By the end of 1978, all the investments submitted for approval by Flick, with the exception of the purchase of a 34-percent interest in the U.S. Filter Corp., received official blessing.

All nine of the men under investigation were said to have specifically participated in various aspects of the approval process, but Mr. Lambsdorff was described in a news agency report as having been involved in a single procedure, involving Flick's purchase of the Gerling Konzern, an insurance company.

Allegations Mentioned

The prosecutor's office announcement avoids any suggestion of what it believes may have been given in exchange for the tax advantages, but the denials offered by the members of the government mention allegations of money being turned over to political parties.

Mr. Matthöfer said such a deal was never suggested to him. "Whoever maintains otherwise," he said, "or seeks support through a combination of insinuations, questions, photos and so forth is a liar."

Mr. Lambsdorff, who is traveling in the United States, said through a spokesman, "I know of no situation in which such suspicions could be supported. I am waiting for the investigators to provide me the complete details that led to the start of the proceedings so that I can get rid of this monstrous suspicion."

A government spokesman, Lothar Rühl, offered support for the members under investigation and expressed hope that it would proceed at full speed. When he was asked how the government would be affected by the probe, he replied that it saw no reason to replace or limit the activities of those officials under scrutiny.



Gen. Jaruzelski sits with ministers during Friday's parliament session. At right is Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski.

Polish Party Leaders Fully Back Army Rule

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

WARSAW — A two-day meeting of Poland's Communist Party leaders has ended with unqualified endorsement of martial law and an expression of "full support" for Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's military regime.

A resolution adopted at the Central Committee meeting, the first since martial law was imposed Dec. 13, and most of the 60 speeches summarized Friday in reports by official press organizations, stuck closely to positions set down by Gen. Jaruzelski in an opening address Wednesday.

They welcomed the calm brought by martial law and heartily denounced internal "opponents of Socialism" and Washington's "anti-Polish campaign."

The performance of the Central Committee — along with the compliant tone at a session of the Sejm, or parliament, that opened Friday — were viewed by Western diplomats and Polish analysts as strong evidence of Gen. Jaruzelski's unchallenged control and authority.

Promotions and Expulsions

The general's strength was illustrated in the near-unanimous votes cast for his two candidates to become alternate members of the party's Politburo. The two new members are the interior minister, Lt. Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, and a government economist, Marian Wozniak.

Two members of the Central Committee were expelled. They were Marian Arent, a party leader from Torun, for an "improper attitude" to martial law, and Jan Malanowski, a lecturer at Warsaw University, for refusing to resign from the Solidarity union.

The promotion of Gen. Kiszczak brought to four the number of generals in the Politburo.

and it elevated another close ally of Gen. Jaruzelski's to the top levels of political power. Under martial law, the Interior Ministry has assumed extensive power for policing and controlling the population.

The debate between party "hard-liners" and "moderates" that has been waged in the press since martial law hardly surfaced at the Central Committee meeting.

National Front

The resolution adopted by the session followed Gen. Jaruzelski's lead in approving a continued search for a "front of national reconciliation," a popular idea of the moderates, in which the party would join with forces like the intelligentsia, the church and a revived, nonpolitical trade union movement.

The resolution also denounced "Solidarity extremists," and the spirit of tolerance that marked a party congress last summer was notably absent.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, considered one of Gen. Jaruzelski's top advisers, said martial law was "not the situation on which we can build a vision of Poland at the end of the 20th century." But he also warned that "the foe has not laid down arms."

Mr. Rakowski also argued at length against "squaring accounts" with the party leadership of the 1970s, suggesting that the government hoped to avoid further action against Edward Gierke, the disgraced party leader widely blamed for Poland's economic plight.

There were no indications that the regime was considering opening negotiations with Solidarity. Delegates unanimously spoke of Solidarity in terms of unqualified condemnation.

Tadeusz Witowski, a member from Chodziez, struck a common chord when he said: "Unfor-

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INSIDE

Circus Tricks

In a developing scandal, police have reportedly arrested the national director of Soviet circus, and confiscated \$1.4 million worth of illicitly obtained diamonds and illegal foreign currency from his apartment. Page 2.

Media Battle

With increasing sophistication, leaders of the El Salvador guerrilla movement have mounted a public relations campaign directed at world opinion in general and U.S. opinion in particular. Page 3.

Gas Neutralizer

An Illinois researcher has discovered an enzyme that may be able to neutralize deadly nerve gases. Page 3.

Sharp Shock

More than a century after Gilbert and Sullivan began collaborating for the D'Oyly Carte Opera, the final curtain falls this weekend for the London troupe. An insider's report on what went wrong with this theatrical institution is on Page 5W in Weekend.



CONFRONTATION — A hostile crowd taunted Bill Wilkinson, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, as he and other Klan members demonstrated in front of a Jacksonville, Fla., courthouse in support of a clerk in the sheriff's office who was fired after Mr. Wilkinson revealed that he was a Klan organizer. The Klansmen then took refuge in the building.

Soviet Circus Head Reportedly Held in Extortion Case

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

\$1.4 Million in Gems, Illegal Currency Found in Home

MOSCOW — In a developing scandal, police have arrested the national director of Soviet circuses and confiscated \$1.4 million worth of illicitly obtained diamonds and illegal foreign currency from his apartment, according to Soviet sources.

The sources said Thursday that agents of the MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs) police arrested Anatoly A. Kolevator at his apartment Feb. 17 and found a cache of diamonds worth 800,000 rubles along with 200,000 rubles in foreign currency.

The sources, who included office workers at Soyuzgoscirk, the national circus directorate, said Mr. Kolevator had been accused of extorting bribes from circus performers who wanted to join the internationally acclaimed troupes the Soviet Union sends on worldwide tours.

Deputy Also Arrested

Mr. Kolevator's deputy, identified as Viktor V. Gorskii, was reportedly arrested Thursday on similar charges of corruption. As director general of Soyuz-

goscirk, an agency under the Ministry of Culture, Mr. Kolevator oversaw about 20,000 employees, including 6,000 entertainers in more than 80 circuses, ice ballets and traveling zoos across the country.

However, his salary is said to be far lower than would be required to enable him to buy such a large quantity of diamonds. It is reported to be frequently the case here for black market profiteers or bribe-takers to convert the money into gold or jewels, both for convenience and to profit further from appreciation in value.

'Boris the Gypsy'

Mr. Kolevator was said to be a member of the advisory collegium of the Ministry of Culture with a rank equivalent to deputy minister. He is one of the most senior Soviet officials to be accused of corruption since the late minister of culture, Yekaterina Furseva, was reprimanded in 1974 for using state materials in 1974 for using state materials bought at bargain prices to build an ostentatious \$170,000 country home.

Mr. Kolevator's arrest follows that on Jan. 29 of a sometime circus performer who uses the name Boris Tsigan — "Boris the Gypsy" — and has long been rumored to be a close friend of Galina Brezhnev, the Soviet leader's 53-year-old daughter. Galina Brezhnev's friendships with circus performers have been a source of gossip among the Soviet elite for more than a decade.

Soviet sources said that Mr. Tsigan was arrested in possession of a large quantity of diamonds, and, when asked by police where he obtained them, implicated Galina Brezhnev.

She is said to have denied the accusation, and there is no indication that she is under investigation. Soviet sources speculate that Mr. Tsigan may also have led investigators to Mr. Kolevator, the circus administrator.

In the early 1970s, Galina Brezhnev married and divorced a circus performer she met at a hotel in the Black Sea resort of Sochi.

She is now the wife of Lt. Gen. Yuri M. Churbanov, se-

cond-in-command of the MVD police who have arrested Mr. Tsigan, Mr. Kolevator and his deputy.

Anti-Corruption Campaign

In recent months Soviet officials have been conducting a campaign against corruption and black market speculation, but most of the numerous cases reported in the press involve store clerks accused of diverting scarce food items and consumer goods to the black market.

The press has so far not reported the arrests of Mr. Kolevator and the others, although, in response to a telephone inquiry, an official of Soyuzgoscirk confirmed that Mr. Kolevator had been "relieved of his duties."

"They've got him under glass [investigation] for machinations in valuta [foreign currency]," said an office worker at circus headquarters.

A large, hand-lettered notice posted Thursday on the building's second floor announced that the Ministry of Culture had formed a special commission to

examine the operation of the Soviet circus network and urged anyone with suggestions for its improvement to telephone the office of Deputy Minister of Culture Georgi A. Ivanov.

Although the notice does not refer to Mr. Kolevator, his deputy or a police investigation, office workers said it is meant to elicit testimony against the two officials.

"It was very strange," a circus performer said, rubbing his fingers together in the Soviet gesture for a bribe. "Some people with a lot of talent never got to travel abroad. But some with less talent went abroad three times a year or more."

Mr. Kolevator's third-floor office door was sealed and his nameplate was removed.

Over the last 20 years, sources said, Mr. Kolevator has held high managerial positions in Moscow's most prestigious theaters, including the Maly Theater, the Bolshoi Theater and the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Witnesses from all of these theaters have been summoned to MVD headquarters on Petrovka Street for questioning in the Kolevator case, the sources said.

U.S. Debates Action on Siberian Gas

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan met with his top advisers Friday in what administration officials said was an attempt to resolve a dispute between the State and Defense departments on whether to try to block West European nations from helping construct the proposed Soviet natural gas pipeline.

Officials said the matter was on the agenda of a National Security Council meeting that began Friday afternoon and was likely to last several hours. No statement was expected to be issued afterward.

The 2,800-mile pipeline would supply Western Europe with up to 1,400 billion cubic feet of Siberian natural gas a year at a cost estimated at about \$3 billion a year. The plan is opposed by the United States for fear that the allies would become too dependent on Soviet energy sources and that it would provide the Russians with a windfall of hard currency that could be used for their military buildup.

Since martial law was declared in Poland on Dec. 13, the Reagan administration has been divided on whether to use the Polish situation as an additional reason to press the allies to stop supplying components for the project.

The Defense Department wants Mr. Reagan to issue an order to try to use legal and political means to stop European companies under license to the General Electric Co. from producing parts for gas turbine compressors that GE itself has been barred from supplying under the U.S. sanctions imposed Dec. 29.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. advocates a much softer approach in which the United States would continue to discuss with the allies the pitfalls of the project as seen from Washington.

Because of the dispute, a planned summit in Europe headed by James L. Buckley, undersecretary of state for security assistance, science and technology, has been delayed. A Pentagon official said Thursday that unless the president agrees to try to block the compressor production, there is no point in the mission.

Dozier Returns to Italy

VICENZA, Italy — U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, freed Jan. 28 after 42 days as a captive of the Red Brigades, returned to Italy Friday to resume his NATO post in nearby Verona, a U.S. spokesman announced.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Hijackers Force Plane to Nairobi

United Press International

NAIROBI — Hijackers demanding to go to Saudi Arabia seized a plane with 99 passengers over Tanzania on Friday and forced the aircraft to fly to Nairobi for refueling before taking off again.

There were unconfirmed reports that shooting had erupted after the Tanzanian Boeing 737 jetliner landed at Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta airport and that three persons were killed.

The plane, on a domestic flight when it was hijacked, took off after nearly seven hours on the ground. Officials did not disclose its destination. Earlier, the hijackers had demanded fuel to fly to the city of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, a distance of 1,600 miles (2,560 kilometers). The number of the hijackers, their identities and weapons were not immediately known.

Israel Closes Sinai to Nonresidents

Reuters

TEL AVIV — An Israeli military spokesman said Friday that the area of the Sinai still occupied by Israel was closed to all nonresident civilians.

The announcement follows efforts by religious and nationalist extremists to prevent the scheduled Israeli withdrawal from the peninsula April 25. The military spokesman said that the closure had been ordered to prevent more settlers from entering the area.

Earlier Friday, the Sinai town of Yamit and other settlements in northern Sinai were sealed off briefly by the Israeli Army. After the roadblocks were removed, settlers said that they had been told that the operation was the result of a misunderstanding.

Jury Deliberates in Atlanta Trial

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Jurors began deliberating Friday after final summations by the prosecution and defense in the murder trial of Wayne B. Williams. The free-lance photographer, accused of murdering two young blacks among 28 who were found killed in Atlanta, has pleaded not guilty.

No arrests have been made in the 26 other cases, but prosecutors presented evidence in 10 additional slayings in an attempt to show a pattern of murders. The prosecution said it would seek a life sentence if Mr. Williams, 23, is convicted.

In his summation, Assistant District Attorney Jack Mallard called Mr. Williams a "mad-dog killer" and a "pathological liar" with a split personality who killed "over and over without any apparent motive." Defense lawyer Jim Kitchens countered: "I pray this jury will have the courage not to indulge in the ultimate tragedy of convicting a person who has not been proven guilty."

Pope Expected to Reprove Jesuits

The Associated Press

GROTTAFERRATA, Italy — Jesuit leaders wound up their fourth day of closed-door meetings here Friday and prepared for a Saturday audience with Pope John Paul II, who is "bringing them into line" for being too secular and too political, a Jesuit source said.

The source said the pope would probably give the 100 Jesuit leaders "kind words of encouragement" but would let them know he would like to see more discipline in the order, the largest and most powerful in the church.

The Rev. Paolo Dezza, named by the pope to run the order, has been briefing the leaders of the Society of Jesus on five main points: secular tendencies, how to work for social justice, fidelity to church teaching, discipline in the order and the training of Jesuits, the source said.

Hinckley Trial Delayed Indefinitely

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An appeals court has delayed indefinitely the trial of John W. Hinckley Jr., accused of shooting President Reagan, so prosecutors can have more time to decide whether to challenge a pretrial ruling.

The U.S. Court of Appeals decision Thursday was made six hours after a lower court judge set a trial date of March 9. Prosecutors asked for the postponement, saying the date could have prevented them from seeking review of the ruling Tuesday suppressing key government evidence, a 25-minute oral statement Mr. Hinckley gave on the day of the shooting and handwritten notes taken from his cell in July.

Mr. Hinckley, accused of shooting Mr. Reagan and three others outside a Washington hotel March 30, has pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity.

Adjournment Seen at Madrid Talks

United Press International

MADRID — Neutral and nonaligned nations at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe hope by next week to adjourn the meeting, which is deadlocked over the Polish crisis and stinging East-West exchanges, delegates said Friday.

Finnish delegate Richard Muller told the 35-nation conference reviewing the 1975 Helsinki Agreement that the "time has come to consider an adjournment." Diplomats said a suspension motion may be presented by the nonaligned and neutral nations on Wednesday.

A Soviet military expert, Gen. Konstantin Mikhailov, said Friday that the United States waged a "dirty smear campaign" when it said the Soviet Union had pressured the leaders in Warsaw to impose martial law. U.S. delegate Max M. Kampelman responded that the Soviet Union was dealing in abstractions — talking peace but engaging in oppression at home, in Afghanistan and Poland.

Colleagues Accuse Spanish General

Reuters

MADRID — A senior Spanish general being tried for military rebellion offered to head a government in order to end the siege of parliament during the attempted coup last February, a court-martial was told Friday.

Two staff generals said in written testimony read on the sixth day of the court-martial that Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn reluctantly decided to make the offer at the suggestion of Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, the alleged plot leader.

King Juan Carlos I and the army chief of staff rejected the offer, according to the testimony. But Gen. Armada, who was deputy army chief of staff, nevertheless went to parliament to make the proposal in his own name to Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, whose rebel Civil Guards were holding the government and parliamentarians hostage. He also offered Col. Tejero a plane in which to escape, according to the testimony. Gen. Armada had denied taking part in clandestine meetings to prepare the coup attempt. He is among 32 military officers and a civilian on trial.

Soviet Visa Chief Removed; Sources Cite Corruption

United Press International

MOSCOW — The head of the agency that issues Soviet migration visas has been removed from his job, reportedly because of widespread corruption in the issuing of permission to leave the country.

The Office of Visas and Registration confirmed Friday that retired Gen. Konstantin I. Zotov was no longer the head of OVIR, which must approve emigration applications and also keeps track of the whereabouts of Soviet citizens within the country. OVIR said that Gen. Zotov had been replaced by Rudolf A. Kuznetsov.

Western and Soviet sources said Gen. Zotov had been removed from his job because of evidence indicating widespread corruption in the issuance of visas. One source said Gen. Zotov was faced with a choice of resigning or being publicly purged.

The official exit fee for applicants to emigrate is approximately 350 rubles (\$490), but sources said there was evidence of fees 10 times that amount being charged.



Louis Delamare

Paris Paper Says Syrians Ordered Envoy's Slaying

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The newspaper Liberation accused killers working for the Syrian government of murdering Louis Delamare, France's ambassador to Lebanon, who was shot in his car last September in Beirut.

According to officials in Beirut and Paris, who declined to be identified, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad ordered the abduction of Mr. Delamare as a sign of Syrian displeasure with French diplomacy in the Middle East, Liberation reported Friday.

Syria resented in particular, the paper said, Mr. Delamare's attempts to deal directly with the Lebanese government and with the Palestine Liberation Organization, both of which Syria treats as its own spheres of influence.

Liberation said that gunmen under the orders of Rifat al-Assad, the Syrian president's brother, carried out the operation with help from Syrian troops engaged in the peace-keeping force in Lebanon. They shot Mr. Delamare when he locked himself in his car.

The newspaper contended that although French officials are in possession of the facts about Syria's role in the murder, including the assassins' names, the Mitterrand government has not accused Syria publicly in an effort to preserve French diplomacy's freedom of action in the Middle East.

Greeks Get Destroyer From West Germany

The Associated Press

SOUVA BIA, Crete — The West German ambassador to Greece, Helmut Sigrist, Friday turned over to the Greek Navy a Fletcher-class destroyer, the Z-3. Rear Adm. Odysseas Kapsos, chief of the navy, took delivery of the vessel on behalf of the state in a brief ceremony at the NATO base here.

Vorster Emerges From Retirement to Challenge Botha on Race Issue

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The split in the governing National Party deepened when Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's predecessor, John Vorster, emerged from retirement to side with the 22 members of Parliament who voted Wednesday against a motion of confidence in Mr. Botha's leadership.

Until Mr. Vorster's statement Thursday in support of the stand taken by backers of Andries Treurnicht, the right-wing party leader in the Transvaal, it seemed that Mr. Botha had the upper hand in what is already the most severe split the formerly monolithic party has experienced since coming to power in 1948.

[Meanwhile, Mr. Botha scored a victory Friday against the rebels in winning back the support of one of them, UPI reported. MP Dirk Pongepoel said he voted against Mr. Botha "on impulse" and "under emotional stress" at the caucus Wednesday, but had now changed his mind.]

It was unclear whether Mr. Vorster, whose health has been shaky, was contemplating a return to active politics. He is 66, the same age as Mr. Botha. Although he had to resign as prime minister in 1978 under pressure and, later, as ceremonial president because of his implication in a political scandal, he is thought to retain considerable influence and popularity in the party.

That influence could be decisive in what is shaping up as the crucial showdown, an emergency session of the key policy-making body of

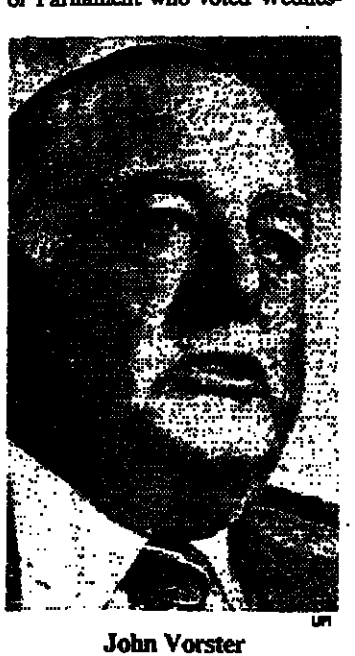
the National Party in the Transvaal, called by Mr. Treurnicht for Saturday.

The Transvaal is the wealthiest and most populous of South Africa's four provinces. If Mr. Treurnicht can retain control of the party machinery there, the prime minister's victory in the parliamentary caucus vote on the confidence motion could backfire and provoke a renewed challenge to his leadership.

Mr. Botha decisively won the first round Wednesday when only 19 of the 71 National Party's members of Parliament from the province voted with Mr. Treurnicht.

The ideological issue between the two leaders is still fuzzily defined, but it touches on the questions of whether people of mixed race, known here as coloreds, as well as Indians can have a form of parliamentary representation; whether this would be in the same chamber with whites or separate chambers, and whether they might eventually serve in a Cabinet.

In a statement this week, the prime minister said he still believed in "determination for whites," but he also believed in "co-responsibility," which he defined as "a healthy form of power sharing."



John Vorster

Habib in Beirut on New Peace Bid

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — U.S. special envoy Philip C. Habib arrived in Beirut Friday on a new Middle Eastern peace mission amid Arab reports that Israel is preparing to invade southern Lebanon.

Mr. Habib's trip coincided with a decision by the UN Security Council to add 1,000 soldiers to the 6,000-man UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon, which has been serving as a buffer between Palestinian guerrillas and the Israeli border since 1978.

Extra security measures were taken at the airport for Mr. Habib's arrival, including surveillance by Lebanese Army helicopters. Mr. Habib conferred with President Elias Sarkis later in the day on ways of maintaining a seven-

month-old cease-fire between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Habib also is expected to visit Israel and Saudi Arabia in his effort to avert a collapse of the cease-fire, which he helped negotiate along with UN officials.

Syrian Opposition

There was no word on whether Mr. Habib would visit Syria. Syria's government-controlled newspapers have been campaigning against his new trip, the fifth since Syria and Israel had a serious confrontation over the deployment of Syrian missiles in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley last April.

The missile crisis appears to be dormant now. But Israel's new ambassador to the United States,

Moshe Arens, warned Thursday that PLO forces in southern Lebanon, bolstered by new heavy weapons, seem increasingly likely to take "some provocative action" that will force Israel to retaliate militarily.

Meanwhile, the Damascus newspaper Tishrin charged in an editorial that the White House had given Israel approval to "commit a new aggression against the Arabs, probably through southern Lebanon."

The leftist Beirut newspaper As-Safir called on the Lebanese government and other Arab countries to boycott Mr. Habib's mission, saying "a new wave of violence rocked Lebanon" before or after each of his four previous Mideast tours.

Kampala Scene: Foiled Guerrilla Attack Underscores Vulnerability of Obote Rule

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — President Milton Obote of Uganda appears to have averted the immediate threat to his government presented by a prolonged attack on "he main army barracks here Tuesday, Western diplomats said.

The guerrillas reportedly backed by Libya, launched a mortar, rocket and machine-gun assault on the Lubiri Barracks, close to the city center, before dawn Tuesday, and their representatives in Nairobi, the capital of neighboring Kenya, said they had inflicted heavy damage and casualties.

A visit to the dilapidated barracks Thursday, however, revealed little damage, except for a hole in a tin-roofed building made by a small mortar shell.

In official statements, the Ugandan authorities have said five soldiers died and 67 guerrillas were killed, figures that are disputed by

the insurgents' spokesmen in Nairobi.

Residents here said there had been no subsequent hostilities since the attack, and the people of Kampala, used to years of upheaval and uncertainty, have returned to the streets.

A group of diplomats and journalists were escorted around the barracks by Capt. John Upor, a Ugandan Army officer, who said he had led the government's counterattack. The group was shown trampled grass below the walls of the barracks and Mr. Upor said this was the closest the insurgents had come to penetrating the complex.

Many rounds from the guerrillas' mortars, firing from the steps of a Roman Catholic cathedral on a leafy hill a mile from the barracks, had fallen short, the captain said. Their rocket fire had failed, he said, to penetrate the rusting gates of the barracks. The defenses included an antique tank that

seemed not to have moved for a long time.

The tour, during which the diplomats and journalists were shown men digging foxholes, as if preparing for a further attack, seemed designed as part of a government effort to minimize the impact of the assault.

In an interview, Mr. Obote called the attack a "desperate act" by the guerrillas that had been launched to "satisfy their supporters abroad that they were doing something."

Mr. Obote did not identify the foreign backers, but Mr. Upor said some submachine guns, captured after the attack, bore Arabic inscriptions. Western sources in Nairobi, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, had said earlier that Libya was supporting the guerrillas.

Since the attack, calm has apparently returned to Kampala. However, Western diplomats said the government's vulnerability had been demonstrated by the fact that the guerrillas were able to penetrate the capital, apparently without detection, and reached the walls of the barracks for what the authorities here view as a botched attempt to use Mr. Obote.

Western diplomats and opposition figures also reported that the Ugandan Army was taking reprisals against civilians. While diplomats and journalists were at the barracks, four unarmed civilian captives were marched into the complex by armed Ugandan soldiers, apparently for interrogation.

In the interview, Mr. Obote said his government had been aware that the guerrillas, who he said had been "routed from the rural areas," had moved towards the capital before the attack. "But we did not know that they had arms in or around Kampala," he said.

The president denied that the army had been exacting vengeance on the civilian population. "There have been instances of reprisals to my knowledge, no reprisals whatever, and this government will not allow reprisals," he said.

Czechs Criticize Church

VIENNA (Reuters) — The Czechoslovak Communist Party's official newspaper said Friday that the Catholic Church had exerted considerable influence on the transformation of Poland's independent trade union movement into a "counterrevolutionary social movement."

Rude Pravo also said that Pope John Paul II "does not miss a single opportunity" to demonstrate his support for the counterrevolutionary Solidarity leaders.

Report on Debt

FRANKFURT (UPI) — Poland still owes about \$50 million in 1981 interest on loans from Western banks, banking sources said Friday, endangering an agreement to defer payments on its huge debt. An arrangement to reschedule payment of \$2.4 billion in debt was conditional on payment of the interest due in 1981.

Censure Motion Offered in Portugal Parliament

Reuters

LISBON — Portugal's Socialist Party on Friday proposed a motion of censure against the governing rightist government over its handling of the country's economic problems.

The censure motion, which is to be debated next week, is the first proposed by the opposition since the government was formed last autumn.

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Thatcher Government Is Assailed On Higher Target of A-Arms Outlay

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The Thatcher government came under renewed political attack here this week for spending much more than expected to modernize Britain's independent nuclear deterrent while being forced to economize on conventional arms.

Government officials confirmed that the defense secretary, John Nott, is nearing the end of negotiations with the Reagan administration to buy the more expensive Trident D-5 submarine-launched strategic nuclear missile system instead of the less advanced Trident C-4 that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher chose in 1980 to replace Britain's aged Polaris nuclear deterrent.

This became known at the same time that the British Navy's flagship, the aircraft carrier *Invincible*, was being sold to Australia to raise money for other military needs. The *Invincible*, Britain's newest and largest carrier, is one of 20 ships that have been offered for sale in an economizing program Mr. Nott announced last year.

Politicians, led by parliamentary rank and file members of Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party, military experts, including a former military staff chief, and newspapers, from the left-of-center *Guardian* to the right-of-center

Daily Mail, criticized the Trident deal and the *Invincible* sale.

This criticism revived the debate begun last year over whether Britain needs or can afford its own nuclear deterrent when economic constraints are causing a reduction in conventional arms despite increases in military spending.

Mr. Nott responded that the Trident will consume a maximum of 3 percent of the military budget in any one year, beginning in the late 1980s. The major impact of the Trident's cost, currently estimated at more than \$15 million, would be delayed further if the Cabinet, as expected, approves the purchase of the D-5 rather than the C-4, a change made by the Reagan administration for the U.S. Navy. But the larger D-5 missiles, which have a longer range and greater accuracy than the C-4, are more expensive and require larger, considerably more costly submarines.

Both the increased cost and its delayed impact if Mrs. Thatcher chooses the Trident D-5 could make it easier to cancel the project if the Conservatives are defeated in national elections due within two years. The opposition Labor Party is committed to canceling the Trident and banning all nuclear weapons from Britain while the centrist electoral alliance of the Social Democratic and Liberal parties seeks a less expensive alternative.

Even some critics who accept a nuclear deterrent for Britain contend that the system does not require the pinpoint accuracy of the 6,000-mile range of the Trident D-5, which would be able to reach well beyond Moscow from Britain. In their view, the British deterrent has been primarily psychological, forcing the Soviet Union to consider whether Britain or the United States might retaliate with strategic nuclear strikes if it attacked Europe.

Informed sources here said U.S. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger is considering ways to make a Trident D-5 deal more acceptable to the British Parliament, which must approve Mrs. Thatcher's final decision. They include keeping down its cost and offering British firms subcontracting work on missiles to be manufactured in the United States for British and U.S. submarines.

To make this acceptable to Congress, which also must approve any deal, sources said the British are considering pledges of naval assistance outside the NATO alliance. This could mean keeping warships that Mr. Nott had planned to mothball on active duty or in a high state of inactive readiness. British ships have joined a Western task force patrolling the Indian Ocean around the Gulf since the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi war, but this has forced a reduction in



The 19,500-ton British aircraft carrier *Invincible* is to be sold to Australia for its construction cost, £175 million (\$320 million).

other British naval tours east of Suez.

"What they're trying to work out is something that can be presented to our Parliament as a good bargain and to your Congress as a fair bargain," said a source familiar with the Trident negotiations.

Mr. Weinberger, who has established a close working relationship with Mr. Nott, also has backed his shrinking of the fleet, despite charges by British and U.S. admirals that it will impair the defense of NATO supply lines across the North Atlantic. British sources said Mr. Weinberger has accepted Mr. Nott's argument that Britain can carry out its anti-submarine warfare role with smaller, cheaper

ships than, for example, the *Invincible*.

Australia is to take possession of the *Invincible* in 1983 and is buying it at its construction cost, £175 million (\$320 million).

But Mr. Nott said the cost of building and maintaining such ships, as well as protecting them with other warships at sea, made them less practical than smaller, more maneuverable ships capable of anti-submarine warfare.

He said that Britain would use such smaller ships in the North Atlantic and "in the next few years we intend to make particular use of our [remaining] carriers in deployment outside the NATO area."

Researcher in U.S. Finds Enzyme That May Neutralize Nerve Gases

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An Illinois researcher has discovered an enzyme that can neutralize the deadly nerve gases of both the United States and the Soviet Union, according to a paper to be published March 5 in *Science* magazine.

The enzyme works on both Sarin, the nerve agent the Soviet Union has stockpiled, and Soman, the one the United States has in its arsenal.

If it proves to be effective in tests outside the laboratory, it could be the first noncorrosive, anti-nerve gas material strong enough to detoxify the nerve agents.

Poison Acts Quickly

Passing the nerve gases through a filtered tube containing the enzyme will break them down into relatively harmless byproducts, says the discoverer, Francis Hoskin of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

"The byproducts are harmless as soda pop," Mr. Hoskin said, adding

that he has drunk the byproducts without harm.

Nerve agents are extremely potent poisons — a speck the size of a pinhead touching the skin can kill in two to eight minutes.

Other chemicals can detoxify nerve agents but they are corrosive to metal and harmful to the skin.

The enzyme, a biological material, may also have the additional advantage of being less likely to be rejected by the body.

The enzyme, which Mr. Hoskin calls "squad-type DFP-ase," will now be studied to find out if it can be developed into a quick antidote that might be injected into the body after an attack or taken beforehand as a preventive measure.

It is useful in detoxifying the chemical stockpiles.

Will neutralize nerve gas after it has been sprayed in an area or on clothing.

Dr. Shirley Tove of the Army Research Office, which provided the funds for the studies, says it is too early to tell how the enzyme might be most useful but "it is very

important basic research in detoxification" because there are few, if any, good defenses against nerve agents.

She said it is possible that the enzyme could be used to protect or decontaminate "clothes, tanks, skin, and so on, as we would be attacked."

Mr. Hoskin said he plans to try to find another enzyme that will break down other potent chemical weapons, such as VX gas, one of the kinds of binary nerve gas the United States is expected to begin putting into weapons soon.

He discovered the enzyme while working with squid, whose nerves are immune to the nerve gases. He was testing the nerve fibers to determine at what level they would react to nerve agents. He kept applying more and more of the poison to the nerves but the squid appeared to be extremely resistant to it.

He discovered the enzyme while trying to determine the chemical means the squid cells used to resist the poison.

Study Finds No Addiction or Harm In 'Recreational' Cocaine Sniffing

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two medical researchers who have worked for six years with animals and humans at the Yale University School of Medicine claim that "recreational" sniffing of the illegal drug cocaine is no more habit-forming or threatening to health than are small doses of alcohol and tobacco.

"The pattern of [cocaine use] behavior is comparable to that experienced by many people with peanuts or potato chips," Dr. Craig Van Dyke and Robert Byck write in the March issue of *Scientific American* magazine. "It may interfere with other activities of the individual, but it may be a source of enjoyment as well."

But, they said, heavy use of cocaine by smoking or injection can be so harmful that use of the drug becomes "enslaving," forcing the user to prefer the drug over anything else in life.

"When a drug like this is overused, it can be intensely destructive in the sense that a user's entire life structure may change," Dr. Byck said in a telephone interview. "When cocaine is taken regularly, it can cause sleeplessness, loss of appetite, hallucinations and paranoia. Injected cocaine or smoked cocaine can make users so enslaved it can destroy lives."

In experiments with 30 cocaine

users and at least as many monkeys over a six-year period, the two researchers found that "recreational" users of cocaine who "snort" the drug through the nose feel effects that differ dramatically from those experienced by users who frequently inject it into their veins or smoke it in its pure powder form in what is called "free base."

Similar to Other Drugs

So fleeting and so mild are cocaine's effects, Dr. Van Dyke and Dr. Byck report, that most recreational users cannot tell the difference between cocaine and other drugs such as lidocaine (Xylocaine), procaine (Novocain) and even some placebos such as sugar and talc that in their powdered form resemble cocaine.

"Our subjects, all experienced cocaine users, could not distinguish a single dose of cocaine taken intra-nasally from the same quantity of the synthetic local anesthetic lidocaine," they write.

They said cocaine users may be paying \$100 a gram for a drug that

ranges from zero to 50-percent cocaine. "It's clear to us that the cocaine on the street has been cut tremendously, especially with local anesthetics like procaine," Dr. Van Dyke said. "The only way users can test the stuff they're getting is by tasting it, and procaine will momentarily deaden the tongue and lips just like cocaine. There's no way people can tell the difference."

Despite the devastation caused when cocaine is smoked and injected, Dr. Van Dyke and Dr. Byck concluded that recreational use of the drug through the nose is neither addictive nor harmful. "Cocaine users can take the same dose every day and get the same effect," meaning they do not gain a tolerance to the drug as do users of opiates, barbiturates and even alcohol, they write.

"There are withdrawal signs ... but they are quite undramatic when compared with the withdrawal syndromes associated with opiates, barbiturates or alcohol," they write.

Salvadoran Rebels Battle to Win Over Media

Insurgents Go on U.S. TV in Bid to Soften Image and Sell the Revolution

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A few minutes before midnight, the two guerrilla leaders from El Salvador and their Mexican host broke off the conversation and switched on their home video recorder set.

The opening scenes from the NBC News "Today" show flashed on the screen, recorded earlier from a widely available cable television link to the United States. The two insurgent leaders watched expectantly as the event they wanted to see came on, an interview with one of the guerrillas' military leaders, Cayetano Carpio.

When the camera moved back to show a guerrilla, dressed in battle fatigues, holding an automatic rifle, the Salvadoreans groaned. When Mr. Carpio said that everyone in North America should consider Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, an inspiration, one covered his eyes and shook his head in dismay.

A few minutes later, the videotape jumped to images of the "NBC Nightly News," with newsman Roger Mudd talking about developments in El Salvador. The Salvadoreans watched intently.

This incongruous scene, which took place here Wednesday night, represented a small part of the selling of a revolution. In recent months, with increasing sophistication, the leaders of the guerrilla movement in El Salvador have mounted a public relations campaign directed at world opinion in general, and at U.S. public opinion in particular.

"We have to win the war inside the United States," said Hector Oqueli, one of the rebel leaders who viewed the broadcasts Wednesday night. His colleague, Ruben Zamora, added, "We have tried to change our public image."

By drawing on advice from U.S. and Mexican friends and employing the latest technology such as video recorders, the insurgents have brought a little bit of public relations to the violent business of waging revolution.

Their primary goal, the rebels said, was to overcome the pronouncements of the Reagan administration that have portrayed the guerrillas as Soviet and Cuban puppets.

They began with the example of Vietnam. The U.S. media, especially television, "turned public opinion against the war," Mr. Zamora said. About six months ago, he added, insurgent forces in El Salvador, known as the Faribundo Martí National Liberation Front, decided to try to improve their image abroad and make known their willingness to end the civil war by negotiation.

One step was to invite U.S. reporters to El Salvador to visit rebel strongholds in the countryside. These visits, which began late last year, generated a series of newspaper articles about the rebels and their supporters.

At the same time, the leaders began to contact editorial writers at major U.S. news-

papers, hoping to persuade them to write more sympathetically about the insurgents.

The most important papers, according to Mr. Zamora, are *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, the *Los Angeles Times*, *The Miami Herald*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Boston Globe* and the *Chicago Tribune*. Dozens of smaller papers were approached by American supporters of the Salvadoran revolution, he said.

Television, the guerrilla leaders said, was more difficult to handle. "Television is most important, but it was also our biggest problem," Mr. Zamora said. "They just weren't interested in us for months."

That attitude changed recently, he said. The guerrilla leaders are now trying to capitalize on the change, they said. This Sunday, for example, Manuel Guillermo Ungo, the president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the political arm of the guerrilla movement, is scheduled to appear on the NBC News program "Meet the Press."

Before he flies to Washington Saturday, Mr. Ungo will be coached by several Salvadoran and Mexican friends in Mexico City. "We will ask the kind of questions we expect he will be asked on the program," said one.

Opposition to the Reagan administration policy in El Salvador "was not started by us," said Mr. Zamora. "The Catholic Church, for instance, has played an important role. All we have tried to do is make sure that the American public recognizes we are human beings, not monsters."

7% Rise Set On Atlantic Airline Fares

Reuters

GENEVA — Airlines carrying 85 percent of the regular passenger traffic across the North Atlantic plan to increase fares by an average of 7 percent in April, the International Air Transport Association said Friday.

Fare increases by individual airlines can vary broadly, however, because the 7-percent figure is an "across-the-board average of all categories and all countries," a IATA spokesman said.

IATA, which groups most of the world's airlines, said that only the national airlines of France, Spain, Finland, Greece and Yugoslavia have not joined in the fare agreement. The fares between these countries and the United States will have to be settled bilaterally, the spokesman explained.

Many of the airlines flying the North Atlantic agreed on the new fare structure last month, while others adhered to it at a 10-day meeting that ended here Thursday, he said.

This structure covers four categories: first class, intermediate or business class, economy and discount. The increases, which are subject to government approval, are to become effective April 15, except for those for travel between the United States and Denmark, Norway and Sweden, which will be introduced April 1.

Chinese Party Condemns ESP 'Propaganda'

United Press International

PEKING — Reports of extrasensory powers and people reading with their ears and biting apples without touching them are "unscientific propaganda" and must stop, according to the Communist Party newspaper.

The People's Daily said Thursday it wants to end the fascination with extrasensory perception (ESP) and the occult that has swept the country in the last two years.

The newspaper printed a report by two prominent scientists and added critical comments to indicate an official belief that the wide publicity given supernatural phenomena in China has done more harm than good.

"For this reason, we request a stop to this kind of unscientific propaganda," Li Chang and Yu Guangyuan of the Academy of Science said in a report this week at a seminar. They said the Shanghai Nature Magazine, which has published stories on "special powers of humans," called the study of such phenomena "super-psychology." "It's the same as fake science," they said.



William French Smith

conservatives criticized Rep. Edwards for allowing the Reagan administration to dominate the agenda for the meeting, traditionally the year's largest conservative gathering.

Howard Phillips, chairman of the Conservative Caucus, denounced Mr. Smith's speech at one of the few sessions where New Right conservatives were scheduled to speak. "The point is our best option is for Ronald Reagan to succeed, but it does us no good at all to close our eyes to reality," he said.

Supreme Court Asked to Decide U.S. School-Tax Dispute

By Charles R. Babcock
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has asked the Supreme Court to settle the politically explosive issue of whether segregated private schools are entitled to tax exemptions.

But it took the unusual step of suggesting that the court select another party to defend the Internal Revenue Service's authority to deny such exemptions.

The administration touched off a controversy Jan. 8 by announcing that it was reversing the long-standing IRS policy, and administration officials emphasized Thursday their decision to pursue the case did not change their opinion that the IRS had illegally

barred the exemptions since 1970. The government said in January that a pending case involving Bob Jones University in Greenville, S.C., and the Goldboro (N.C.) Christian School should be dismissed because the IRS planned to grant their disputed exemptions. But an appeals court blocked that promise last week.

Because the government now feels the case should be heard, but backs the schools' position that the law permits the exemptions, the administration suggested that the Supreme Court find another party to argue the opposite view.

Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights, who also have suggested that a third party argue the original IRS position, said they were delighted with the latest government switch in the case. Congressional leaders, who showed no enthusiasm for pushing an administration bill specifically banning such exemptions, agreed.

William B. Ball, an attorney for Bob Jones University, said he opposed having someone else argue that the IRS policy is legal. Even before the government's motions Thursday, Mr. Ball filed a motion opposing the "divided argument" idea as unfair. He said the court should not be asked to manufacture a controversy by picking a party not previously involved.

Henson Moore, Republican of Louisiana, said Thursday that his measure had a poor chance of passing.

Sen. Weicker's filibuster was officially limited to 100 hours when the Senate voted, 63 to 33, on Feb. 9 to close off unlimited debate. But opponents were able to throw out nearly half of Sen. Weicker's amendments with one parliamentary maneuver, ending the battle long before the 100 hours had expired.

Pro-Busing Filibuster Collapses in Senate

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — An eight-month Senate filibuster has collapsed, paving the way for almost certain passage next Tuesday of the strongest anti-busing measure to date.

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Connecticut Democrat, Thursday gave up his battle against the bill, which would prohibit federal courts from ordering students to ride more than 5 miles or 15 minutes each way, and which would

allow the attorney general to throw out existing plans that exceed that limit.

These restrictions are considered so stringent that they would amount to a virtual ban on court-ordered busing to achieve racial integration.

While a solid majority in the Senate is on record as supporting curbs on busing, the outlook in the House is less certain. The chief House sponsor of the bill, Rep.

Reagan & Co. Courting the Right

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, stung by recent criticism from the New Right, has begun an intense three-day wooing of conservatives in a campaign that will include the president, Vice President Bush and nine Cabinet officers.

Attorney General William French Smith led off the unusual parade of White House suitors Thursday by responding to New Right conservatives who have accused him of stacking the Justice Department with "non-Reaganites."

Appearing before the annual Conservative Political Action Conference, Mr. Smith said that "that criticism reduces to a 'more-conservative-than-thou' assessment of which senior officials at the department supported the president earliest."

Mr. Smith said he had chosen senior administration appointees

to his department "and I have supported Ronald Reagan in every election campaign he has waged."

"The senior officials at the Department of Justice are fully supportive of the president's policies and are doing a masterful job of effecting those policies within the constraints of the law," said Mr. Smith, a longtime friend of Mr. Reagan.

Later, Mr. Smith added that differences of opinion were "healthy," but conservatives should "not lose sight of the basic point upon which we have no disagreement. The Reagan administration represents our best hope of positive reform during the past two generations. That opportunity must not be lost."

Although Mr. Smith did not specify what criticism he was addressing, aides said he was referring to an article in the current issue of *Conservative Digest* that criticizes the administration.

Richard S. Schweiker, secretary

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Price of Pollution

The results of a U.S. study of crop losses from air pollution were announced last week. The National Crop Loss Assessment Network, a federally funded research program, covered only four crops and only one form of pollution — ozone — yet it concluded that the annual losses amount to \$3 billion. (If you thought the problem was too little ozone, rather than too much, you were thinking about ozone in the stratosphere, which protects the Earth from harmful radiation; down in the atmosphere, ozone is a pollutant.)

Though much larger than earlier cost estimates, the \$3-billion figure represents only a fraction of the actual costs of air pollution. It does not include losses of crops other than the four that were studied or indirect losses to pests and diseases of crops initially weakened by exposure to the pollutant. Nor did the study cover other kinds of air pollution known to have substantial impacts on farm and forest production. Acid rain, for example, is believed to be costing the timber industry \$1 billion a year. Considering the potential of all the still unmeasured effects, many researchers believe agricultural losses due to air pollution could be around \$10 billion a year.

In releasing the crop loss figures, Democratic Rep. George Brown of California called ozone a "quiet thief." The phrase is a useful reminder that although the losses from air pollution do not show up on anyone's balance sheet, they do impose a substantial dollars-and-cents cost. Yet, because so much is still uncertain, current comparisons of the

costs and benefits of air pollution control must weigh known costs against largely unknown benefits.

There are comparable uncertainties about the costs of other forms of pollution. Generally speaking, as more is learned about its extent and effects, more detrimental effects of pollution become evident. There are exceptions to this. For example, in some areas, controlling nitrogen emissions may make smog worse, rather than better. Still, it is a good guess that today's lack of knowledge about pollution means that its effects are underestimated.

That may have something to do with the cuts the Reagan administration has proposed in the Environmental Protection Agency's research budget. While most federal research programs have sustained only modest cuts, the president's 1983 budget proposes that the EPA's program be cut by \$127 million, almost half — in real terms — of its 1981 level. Air pollution research, including the study that uncovered the ozone losses, would be cut by \$23 million, more than one-third its 1981 level.

The Crop Loss Assessment's findings are just one illustration of why a better understanding is needed of the extent and sources of pollution, its effects and the different methods of controlling it. Some past EPA research programs left a lot to be desired. But if better, not less, environmental regulation is what the administration is after, slashing the research budget is not the way to proceed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Fear for Smokers

The recently released U.S. surgeon general's report on smoking should be required reading for smokers. Previously known associations between smoking and cancer are now clearer, a few new ones turn up, and there is stronger evidence that nonsmokers sharing the same air with smokers may share the ill effects.

Smoking was officially recognized to be the United States' chief preventable cause of death three years ago. That it is a causal factor in cancer of the lung, larynx, mouth and esophagus was also a finding of the 1979 report of the surgeon general. Based on additional evidence, the new report concludes that smoking is not just a cause but a major cause — in the case of lung and larynx cancer, the major cause — of these diseases.

Similarly, the known connection between smoking and bladder, kidney and pancreatic cancers is upgraded from a "significant association" to a "contributory factor." And for the first time in this series of studies, the report cites evidence of an association with cancers of the stomach and cervix.

All in all, smoking accounts for 30 percent of cancer deaths. But though the surgeon general's report deals only with this one risk, cancer is not the chief cause of death from

smoking. That distinction belongs to heart disease, which is the chief cause of all deaths in the United States (cancer is No. 2). Smokers also suffer higher rates of dozens of chronic and acute diseases ranging from emphysema and peptic ulcer to influenza. Smoking is the chief avoidable risk during pregnancy, and it vastly increases the risk of most occupational exposures. In short, it is such a pervasive health risk that no epidemiological study would be conducted today without questions on smoking history.

Still, more than 50 million Americans smoke. Most know there are risks, though few understand how great they are. Maybe a few, though we hope not very many, believe the Tobacco Institute when it asserts, as it did this week, that "the question is still open" on whether smoking causes cancer.

The real reason there are still so many smokers is that it is so hard to stop for good. Scientists disagree on whether smoking is an addiction comparable to heroin or alcohol addiction, but it is clear that it is more than just a habit. Studies now under way may turn up better methods of helping people to quit permanently. Until then, the best therapy is a healthy dose of good, old-fashioned fear.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Squeal Ruling

The Reagan administration has issued a rule requiring federally funded family planning clinics to notify the parents of patients under 18 when their children are receiving prescription birth control devices.

At about the same time, the Alan Guttmacher Institute released its annual abortion survey. In 1980, 1.55 million legal abortions were performed in the United States. That's more than double the number performed in 1973, the first year of legalized abortions, and a record.

Planned Parenthood, which finances the institute, attributes part of the steady increase to a shift away from the birth control pill and intrauterine devices. The reason is usually health. The government's new squeal ruling is sure to be another.

Almost half the initial prescriptions for oral contraceptives among unmarried teenagers (teenagers are at little risk from the pill) were obtained at family planning clinics.

A recent study shows, however, that 25 percent of the clinics' young patients would stop applying for prescription contraceptives if their parents were notified. Only 2 percent said they would stop sexual activity. That means the rest would use less effective, over-the-counter contraceptives — or none at all.

The possible result? A jump in teen-age pregnancies — and yet another rise in the abortion rate.

It would be ironic if so committed a foe of abortion as President Reagan were a cause of the abortion record being broken in 1982.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Photocopiers as Finks

It's bad enough that the world is full of handwriting experts able to finger you because of the way you cross your t's. And typewriter experts who'll state that the letter in question was typed on a machine in your possession. Now you've got to make sure your photocopier won't fink.

Of course, you can do what whoever leaked some of President Reagan's 1983 budget did. Noticing a strange line of dots across the top and bottom of each page — it looked suspiciously like a code — the leaker trimmed the papers.

Or you can do what an Interior Department official did before passing along a document the other day: Have it copied in another office. Which is a nuisance because

finding a copier that isn't too light, too dark or out of paper can take a few hours out of your life. Or you can trust to speech, as did one State Department official ("I'd rather give this verbally — they trace copiers here").

It's sad, really, because once, the photocopier was the leaker's best friend. No more photographing documents with a miniature camera or staying up all night to read something that had to be smuggled back in the morning. The machine let you copy in haste and leak at leisure. The glory days are over, but not for long. As surely as each new antibiotic breeds a new disease, someone is bound to dream up a way to outfox a coded Xerox.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

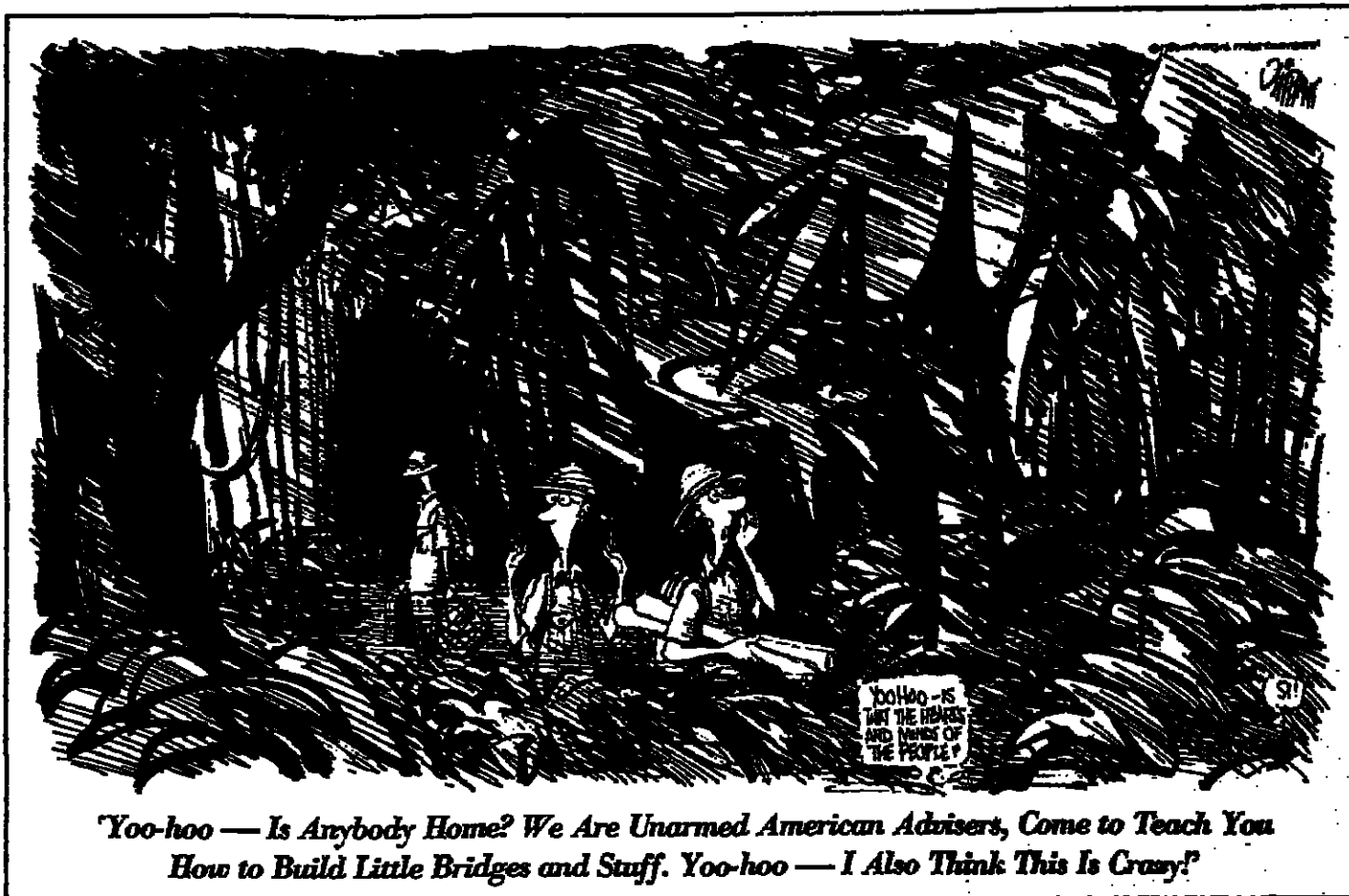
Feb. 27: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Attack on Duke

ST. PETERSBURG — An attempt was made yesterday on the life of the Grand Duke Nicholas. A few minutes before the arrival of the train in which His Imperial Highness was traveling from Tsarskoye Selo to St. Petersburg, a revolutionary, taking advantage of darkness, deposited a bomb near the imperial pavilion of the railway station. Fortunately, he was surprised by one of the employees of the railway. He managed to get away, but not before he had been recognized as a railway employee recently dismissed. His arrest is therefore nearly certain. Examination by experts showed that the bomb contained enough explosive matter to have destroyed the entire train.

1932: Ford Production

DETROIT — Outlining one of the most stupendous production programs ever undertaken by an industrial firm, Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, has declared he is prepared to "risk everything we have got" in an effort to spur an industrial revival in the United States. The program calls for the employment of 100,000 men with an expenditure of \$52 million monthly and the acquisition of stocks and materials sufficient to produce 1.5 million cars during the year of 1932. Beginning next week the Ford company will plan to buy \$140 million worth of car bodies and place orders for \$47 million worth of steel products. It is planned to speed the production schedule up to 5,000 cars daily.



Is U.S. Policy Spreading the Cuba Contagion?

The writer, a senator from Rhode Island and the ranking Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

WASHINGTON — Having just returned from a trip to Central America, I am deeply concerned that the United States may be making the same mistake in dealing with El Salvador and Nicaragua that it made with Cuba two decades ago. By isolating Cuba and acting to subvert the Castro regime, the United States contributed greatly to making Cuba an exporter of a particularly virulent brand of Communism and driving Cuba into the arms of the Soviet Union. In short, U.S. policy helped to create a monster.

The Reagan administration, having all but written off Nicaragua as lost to Communism, is engaged in a fiery campaign to brand that nation as a hemispheric renegade, a scourge of Cuba and a threat to El Salvador. It is not to all of Central America. The administration's attempts to isolate Nicaragua and the veiled threats of subversion and a military blockade are ominously reminiscent of the earlier U.S. attitude toward Cuba.

Trends in Nicaragua are certainly bleak, but many basic freedoms persist, as does the possibility of redirecting Nicaragua toward becoming a more pluralistic society. But even if Nicaragua becomes a Marxist state, all is not necessarily lost. Nicaragua could become a mini-Yugoslavia instead of a mini-Cuba, and it is largely in the United States' power to determine which course Nicaragua will follow.

Nicaraguan government officials told me during my visit that they would like good relations with the United States. As evidence of

their good faith, they said they would be willing to permit the creation of some kind of border patrol to ensure that no weapons leave Nicaragua bound for El Salvador. That offer should be accepted.

In El Salvador, the administration is avowedly trying to prevent the country from going the way of Nicaragua. That objective not only overlooks the possibilities for creative diplomacy vis-à-vis Nicaragua but also the possibilities for reaching an accommodation with the guerrilla forces in El Salvador.

Elections for Assembly

On March 28, El Salvador will elect a constituent assembly that will write a new constitution, name an interim president and lay the groundwork for presidential elections in 1983. José Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat who is now the unelected chairman of a junta that came to power through a coup in 1979, hopes to become first the interim and then the elected president. The leftist opposition is not participating in these elections, for fear of military action against them. Without their participation, however, elections will not end the fighting. If the guerrilla forces eventually prevail, U.S. military support for the present government will probably close off much opportunity for the United States to influence the course of a government that the guerrillas form.

If the rightists led by Roberto d'Aubuisson win the election, greater repression will result, which in turn will broaden popular support for the guerrillas. In that event, the United States should immediately cut off all

military aid to El Salvador and attempt to open a dialogue with the guerrillas and their political allies, for they would be the wave of the future just as the Stojanovichs were in Nicaragua.

If, however, Duarte wins — as I expect — he will have the authority to engage in a dialogue with the guerrillas himself. Washington should encourage this, for he will not have a military victory over the guerrillas without huge U.S. military aid or direct U.S. military involvement — neither one of which would be supported by the American people or, for that matter, by Congress.

The dialogue with the guerrillas — who are not all Communists — could be modeled after the process that succeeded in Zimbabwe. There, both sides agreed on an electoral mechanism that was fair to each, a cease-fire and an integration of military forces that formerly fought each other.

The government emerging from such a negotiated settlement in El Salvador might not be entirely to U.S. liking, particularly if Washington's only objective is to score a victory against Soviet-Cuban Communism at the expense of the Salvadoran people. But a leftist-tipped government, even one involving Marxists, would not necessarily be a disaster for the United States or El Salvador's neighbors. If Washington makes it clear that it is not opposed to a leftist government as a matter of principle, El Salvador could evolve into something resembling Yugoslavia instead of Cuba.

Throwing guns and military advisers at what are basically political, economic and social problems will not work in El Salvador and could well lead to a contagious form of Communism poisoning all of Central America. A negotiated settlement is the only answer.

Pact Proposed by Italian Deserves Attention

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Whenever the Soviets do something (the Polish crisis being the instant case) that calls into question the cohesion of the "alliance," you can hardly hear yourself think for the keeping and death-knelling of commentators, academics, elder statesmen and officialdom.

Without the slightest effort to distinguish between functioning organizations (NATO), institutionalized summery (the annual meeting of industrialized nations) and the general sense of shared values and interests of the so-called West, the cries go up that the "alliance" is, if not quite dead, at least outdated and disintegrating.

From the alarms it is but a short leap to grim warnings that if this keeps up — "this" now being Europe's refusal to see events in Poland the way Washington does — the United States may simply have to go it alone. "Agonizing reappraisal" was the way it was put in John Foster Dulles' day.

Today, it takes the form of what some academics are calling "global

unilateralism" and finds concrete expression in threats to remove some part of the 350,000 U.S. troops stationed in Europe. That's also not a new thought; half the Senate was prepared to entertain the idea under the terms of the Mansfield Resolution 10 years ago.

Even before the display of allied disunity over the Polish crack-down, the so-called "peace movement" in Europe posed a real possibility that U.S. troop withdrawals might soon be up for serious political debate in the United States — if the Europeans made it impossible to deploy the intermediate-range nuclear weapons thought to be necessary to deter a Soviet attack. But it is not a threat that any but the hardest of the Reagan administration's hard-liners would like to act upon.

This brings me to a third phenomenon common to most clashes within the "alliance": the eventual emergence of cooler heads whose sober and constructive alternatives get lost in the crisis-mongering.

For the most part, such alternatives are still in the mulling stage. They lack the drama and discord of specific issues (the Siberian gas pipeline or sanctions against the Soviet Union). They have to do with form and process: the dull stuff of structural rearrangements to accommodate profound changes in Europe, in the East-West balance of power, and in U.S. military and economic predominance.

The French, for example, are quietly pushing a revival of regularized Big Four contacts by the United States, Britain, West Germany and France, an idea that finds no takers among lesser powers. New institutional links between the European Economic Community and the United States on economic issues are being explored.

Such alternatives are tentative. But the Italian foreign minister,

Emilio Colombo, made a big speech at Georgetown University recently that not only analyzed the problem in depth but proposed a sweeping solution. It deserves more attention than it got — which was next to none.

Colombo conceded the obvious: that Europeans see things differently on anti-Soviet sanctions and the gas pipeline, even among themselves; that they see Third World problems differently than the Reagan administration; that NATO's role is too narrowly confined to Europe's defense to make it a useful instrument for concentrating allied policy in, say, the Gulf or on the West Bank; that Europe's economic resurgence puts it at sharp competitive odds with the United States.

New Capacity

But he noted a new European capacity to speak collectively on political issues, through the EEC Commission. He noted Italy's unconditional acceptance of deployment on its soil of intermediate-range nuclear weapons and its readiness to participate in the Sinai peacekeeping force. He stressed the need to restore and maintain a proper East-West balance of power.

Having thus asserted Italy's credentials as a responsible ally, he called for negotiation of a new "formal instrument." Its purpose would be to reaffirm a "common political will" across the Atlantic to deal with the profound alterations in the conditions under which the Atlantic alliance was born.

His proposed "Euro-American Friendship Pact" would establish basic principles for dealing in concert with East-West relations, Third World challenges and economic policies. He had previously put his idea in general terms to Secretary of State Haig privately. He said to have specific details in mind for periodic meetings to reach "common evaluations."

His idea would require more willingness to surrender self-interest and sovereignty than may be realistic to expect. But it proceeds from an urgent sense: that threats to the various "alliances" of Western nations are serious enough to justify extraordinary efforts. That beats keeping.

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-Letters

On El Salvador...

When shall we ever learn? Several recent articles have focused on the administration's foreign policy, in particular in Central America. The current U.S. administration has no better understanding of the underlying causes of unrest in this part of the world than did prior administrations.

Social and economic unrest is not going to cease to exist if we continue to support dictators who are only interested in their personal goals. Until we are willing to face the facts and offer viable alternatives to the opposing forces, no stability will enter this region.

The objectives of the masses are not going to change, be they cloaked in red or not. They only demand a share of the pie. Not unreasonable. Americans would, too, under similar circumstances. Why did we fight for liberty overseas?

Gen. Norberto Rivera, head of the U.S. Southern Command, is quoted as saying (IHT, Feb. 20) that he does not know what is needed to defeat the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. If his statement is a reflection of U.S. foreign policy in 1982, we are no closer to a solution. Repressive dictatorships never win, but we continue to support them.

B.H. HEDBERG.

Luxembourg.

I am disappointed in you for publishing the rampant anti-American articles by Juan Vasquez (L.A. Times correspondent in El Salvador). Why should we be ashamed of having strategic interests in our part of the world? Do we intend to close our eyes to the menace of world-wide Communism until it is too late?

ELEANOR FERREAU, Versailles, France.

...And Vietnam

The recent spate of attacks by the press on Mr. Reagan's El Salvador policy are a replay of the posturing that ultimately destroyed national consensus during the Vietnam War and our ability to wage a winning battle.

It appears after all that the aftermath of Hanoi's victory — as witnessed in full flower in the liberal establishment's ranting whatever about the consequences of defeat.

Our pundits of the left have consistently confused the policies prerequisite to the protection of the state with those whose functions are the propagation of the ideals of free and democratic institutions. It should be evident that the eventual attainment of the latter is totally dependent upon a strong, united America. At the same time, it must be acknowledged that the effective defense of national interests may not always be compatible with our ideals.

Conflicts of this nature are inherent in the very scope and sweep of our epic struggle with the Soviet Union. Attacks by unprincipled opportunists must often be countered by equally moral responses; and while this is ethically disturbing for many, world domination by the Soviets — the price of failure — is infinitely more horrifying.

If we continue as we did during the Vietnam era to sacrifice every immediate, tactical objective on the altar of our ideal abstractions, we may be sure our goals will never be achieved.

We may often find ourselves supporting a dubious regime within the allied camp. El Salvador is a case in point. However, history provides many examples of conservative governments carrying out fairly radical reforms (the U.S. during the '30s). By contrast, Communist tyrannies once installed have thus far proven impossible to remove, and also appear virtually immutable from within.

NEIL R. HUFF.

Monrovia, Liberia.

I am interested in the increasing number of contributors to your journal who develop the parallels between El Salvador and Vietnam. The last sentence of the letter by Robert Coyle (IHT, Jan. 17) states: "Have there been no lessons learned from Iran or the conflict in Vietnam?" As the parallels seem to be of public interest, shouldn't we also look at what has happened to Vietnam and South-east Asia since the Communist victories of 1975? Does that situation relate to a potential victory by the Salvadoran insurgents?

Anyone who follows the IHT is able to deduce that the economic situation in today's Vietnam is a disaster. The social context of today's Vietnam is one of increasing terror and misery for the Vietnamese people. The Communist-pledged national concord and reconciliation of Vietnam still finds hundreds of thousands of prisoners of conscience detained without trial.

Perhaps for many, lessons have been learned from Vietnam. If these lessons are in any way a parallel to what would happen with a "Marxist" victory in El Salvador, then I hope with all my heart that a resolution of that conflict might be one short of such a victory.

I would suggest that Mr. Coyle speak with the fleeing Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao refugees. Ask them what lessons they have learned.

HARRY W. HAYES.

Geneva.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Weekend

Browsing Through English-Language Bookstores



Monica McCarthy at Trilby's.

When the Books Are Written In Red Ink

by Thomas Kamm

PARIS — Trilby's bookstore was set to close a month ago. Faced with seemingly insurmountable financial problems, the store had put all its new books on sale at half-price to get rid of its stock. But then it won a reprieve: Forbidden by law to lay off its manager — the store's only employee — without giving her three months' notice, Trilby's owner decided to keep the shop open during those three months and make it more than just a bookstore in a final effort to survive.

Monica McCarthy, the manager, can be grateful to French law for this new lease on life. But French bureaucracy is also the root of many of Trilby's problems, which illustrate the difficulty of running a small, English-language bookstore — even when profit is not its only aim.

"It takes a while to get to know all the laws," McCarthy says, as she outlines some of the reasons for Trilby's problems. "There are so many laws in France." By knowing the law, McCarthy makes it clear she also means ways of circumventing the law legally.

Trilby's problems are manifold: It is small, it is poorly located and, being mainly an English bookstore, it has to import its books — and thus face a maze of regulations and added costs that make it difficult to be profitable. For every book it orders, Trilby's has to pay a 9 percent customs levy, a 7 percent value-added tax, and 15 to 18 percent postage. "Some bookshops circumvent this by having their own distribution system," McCarthy says. "But this is only worthwhile if you're dealing in thousands of books."

In addition, since the government instituted a fixed price for books in January, Trilby's has had to align its prices with those of France's biggest importers. But Trilby's pays more for its books because the discount given by publishers is proportionate to the size of the order — which puts small bookshops at a disadvantage.

"For a small bookstore, these considerations add up," McCarthy explains. "The actual benefit one makes on the sale of books is very small."

So, since being a general bookstore did not work out too well, Trilby's is at the same time diversifying and specializing in its effort to keep the shop going. First, Trilby's joined in an agreement with Nouvelle Acropole, a cultural association that specializes in esotericism, the culture of ancient civilizations and tradition. In exchange for selling the association's books and reproductions of artifacts and promoting its activities — which means placing greater emphasis on esoteric books — Trilby's will benefit from Nouvelle Acropole's clientele and advertising means.

"Because there aren't that many people passing the door, they have to have a reason to come here," McCarthy says. "Specialization can be our forte. If we stock some of Nouvelle Acropole's books, it will get us known to their readers." Trilby's will also stock other books on esotericism. "No other book shop in Paris has these books," she says.

McCarthy feels this specialization will make up for Trilby's poor location. The shop is on the rue Franklin, a quiet, residential street in the 16th arrondissement, just a three-minute walk from the Trocadéro — but it is an unwinding stroll down what seems to be a street without attractions. And, in McCarthy's words, the shop is also "100 yards too high for all the shoppers" on a major business artery, the rue de Passy.

McCarthy also has to overcome a stock that she inherited when the store was bought last year from its original owner, who ordered, for the most part, books she felt like reading. McCarthy explains. The clientele was mainly "the aristocratic part of the 16th," she continues. "That particular market is old. One of the problems is that they're dying off." McCarthy would like to sell off some of the books in stock — biographies, hardback novels, language teaching books — and build up the esoteric and Anglo-Irish section, which she feels is weak in Paris' other English-language book shops.

But Trilby's is also diversifying its activities. At least once a week, on Saturdays, McCarthy pushes aside the tables on which books are displayed and the recently formed Association of the Friends of Trilby's organizes concerts, poetry readings and discussion groups. Maximum capacity is 40 people. At 20 francs a head, these events don't make any money for the shop — half the take goes to the performers and the other half buys the food and wine — but its purpose is to make Trilby's known.

Despite the pressing financial problems, Trilby's is not all that interested in making money. It is a small shop that stocks about 3,000 books, with a cozy, intimate atmosphere. When McCarthy receives guests, seated in a wicker chair in a corner, with a pot of tea being kept warm on the oil heater, the visitor feels he is more in a room lined with books than in a shop.

This impression is heightened by Trilby's outlook, as stated by McCarthy: "We're here more or less to spread culture rather than make a hard sale. The bookshop just has to pay for itself and pay my salary. A bookshop doesn't just sell books, it sells what's in the books. Our main occupation in life is selling books, but we want to be a bookshop with another life besides selling books. We want to make Trilby's a sort of cultural center."

McCarthy has three months to realize this ambition. "Depending on how we do, we will make or break Trilby's," she says.

by Nick Stout

Where is human nature so weak as in the bookstore!

— Henry Ward Beecher, 1855

PARIS — Legend does not explain the ambitions of Giovanni Antonio Galigani as he left Italy for Paris about 1790, almost three centuries after his aristocratic ancestors started a successful and lasting book business in Padua. Unwilling in his early 30s to risk the wrath of Robespierre's terror during the French Revolution, Galigani prudently put off whatever plans he had and escaped to England, where he married the daughter of a British printer.

Having thus fashioned his family future, Galigani awaited the cooling of the French political climate. After a few years, he returned to Paris with his father-in-law, and in 1800 the pair set up a bookstore on the rue Vivienne. They were soon busy reprinting English-language titles, and later established a newspaper for British expatriates that was to last almost until the end of the 19th century.

Expanding in tandem with Pax Britannica, the booming business passed to two of Galigani's three sons who, in 1856, moved it to the present location: 224 rue de Rivoli. The store is still in the family, and customers are always handed a complimentary bookmark with the inscription: The First English Bookshop Established on the Continent.

As a Lost Generation and postwar troops contributed to the imperial dissemination of the language, the demand in Europe for English-language books was bound to grow. In fact the Continental demand for such books today comes not from expatriates as much as it comes from well-educated Europeans — or so the sellers say. And the sellers are many.

The addresses of English-language bookstores that follow represent the findings of one bibliophile's recent wanderings and inquiries. The list is only a sample, for too many leads might spoil the fun of discovery.

Amsterdam

Booksellers have been astir on the streets of Amsterdam for centuries, and the Dutch city has become a Continental Mecca for readers of English. Bookstores abound in Amsterdam, and virtually all are rich in English-language titles.

Athenaeum Boekhandel, Spui 14-16 (tel: 22.62.48) — Intended to cater to a university community, this spacious store with its series of short staircases is excitingly unpredictable: a maze of mezzanines to mosey around and get lost in. Books of all languages in hardcover and paperback are intermingled under strictly specific subject headings — feminism, mass media and semantics, for example — and a lazy browser might get bogged down plodding through the Dutch, French and German. Those with time and curiosity, however, are bound to find some delightful oddities. To wit: "Jewish Physicians in the Netherlands, 1600-1940" (a series of biographical sketches). The section on ancient Greece is subdivided to include selections on Aristotelian physics and the Loeb classical libraries of Greek and Latin.

Scheffers & Holkema, Spui 10 (tel: 26.72.12) — Like that of Athenaeum, this colossal collection is earmarked for academics. Among the highly specialized subject areas are astronomy, electronics and engineering, and there are two full seven-shelf bookcases on Anglo-American law. Four floors of fun, with a basement for serious students of medicine. The Penguins are on the ground floor, the "Pelican Corner" one flight up.

American Discount Book Center, Kalverstraat 158 (tel: 25.55.37) — With an abundance of American and English paperbacks — possibly the largest and most diverse collection in Europe — this popular shop bills itself as the "American Bookstore." Lured in by the sense that it imports its stock directly from the United States and England, thus bypassing Continental distributors, and because it discounts traditional European prices by 10 percent for students, quantity buyers and anyone who cares to buy an annual membership for 15 guilders (about \$6). To lure the students, manager Alan Evans keeps a close watch on university book lists. In addition, there is a vast selection of U.S. and British periodicals, including back issues. Absentee-owned by a bookseller in Baltimore, the shop has become so popular over four years that branches have been opened in The Hague (Spuistraat 72, tel: 64.27.42), Eindhoven (Piazzetta 05, tel: 45.07.81), and Groningen (W. Lodewijk Pass. 54, tel: 12.05.28).

The Book Exchange, Kloveniersburgwal 58 (tel: 26.62.66) — About three and a half years ago a pair of bored Californians came into some money and decided to do something different with their lives: Go into business. Starting with a collection of used books purchased in Berkeley, Calif., they stocked a canal-front store and today have 15,000 used paperbacks and hardcovers. The trade system permits re-



Illustration by G. G. G. G.

plenishment of the stock while giving clients a substantial discount on subsequent purchases. The vast majority of the titles are in English — primarily literature — but there are Dutch and French books too. "For some reason Huxley sells well in Dutch," noted co-owner Barry Klinger. "But they'll always buy Hemingway and Miller in English." A friendly and comfortable place to browse, with a dusty, musty appeal.

The English Bookshop, Lauriergracht 71 (tel: 26.42.30) — On a visit to Paris a few years ago, when she was still teaching English for a living, Niki Bon-Visser became so enamored of Shakespeare and Company, that rustic rendezvous for would-be writers, that she decided to fling her fate to the pursuit of such romance. Unfortunately for her, she lives in a city where the idea has been tried, and, not surprisingly, two years later her business remains trying. Running the shop alone, sometimes with the help of her university-age daughter, she stocks a standard supply of mass market paperbacks and a few of the popular hardcovers. While there is nothing here that cannot be found in a dozen other shops, the place is clean and well-lit and worth visiting for the friendly attention you'll get if it's not too busy. (It usually isn't.)

The English Book Club, Leidsestraat 52 (tel: 23.32.36) — Except for sales, books here are available to members only. Affiliated with W.H. Smith and Doubleday, the club offers new members four books for 10 guilders. The obligation thereafter is to purchase — at

discounts of up to 20 percent — another book each quarter. It is mainly a collection of special-edition classics and anthologies, and non-members are welcome to browse the shelves.

Boekhandel Tummers, Oudemanshuispoort 1A (tel: 23.89.23) — This is one of the many specialty bookshops in the city, in this case nothing but philosophy. Titles abound in many tongues, but most seem to be in English. So much matter for the mind is possibly what led the shop's owner, Richard Tummers, to open a complementary outlet. At Piel de Terre, Singel 393 (tel: 27.44.55) the reader who is weary of such wisdom can instead brief himself on the benefits of jogging and learn how to climb the Matterhorn in English.

Albert de Lange, Damrak 62 (tel: 24.67.44) — Walk up one story to find the English titles — a wide choice of the latest hardcovers and lots of trade paperbacks weighted in linguistics, literary criticism and poetry. Among the many other shops in Amsterdam with English and American titles are Moderne Boekhandel B.A.S., Leidsestraat 72 (tel: 24.81.69), which has a large paperback section, and Boekhandel van Gennep, Langebruggen 13 (tel: 24.70.35), whose stock seems meant for students. For art books try Erasmus Antiquariaat en Boekhandel, Spui 2 (tel: 23.05.35).

Vienna

British Book Shop, Weiburggasse 8, Blumenstockgasse 3 (tel: 52.19.45) — With an illuminated Union Jack marking the spot on a dark sidewalk, this shop evolved from the English Reading Room that the Information Department of the British Embassy opened in 1946. At the outset, explains manager Wendy Hofmaier, the bookselling service was subordinate to the newspaper lounge. But as mass media grew more sophisticated, the need for a newspaper reading room became less important. The book business was thriving, however, and was sold in 1974 to Blackwell's, the renowned booksellers of Oxford. The primary business is in popular paperbacks. There is a well-stocked travel section, including Blue Guides.

Heidrich (English Book Shop), Plankengasse 7 (tel: 52.37.01 or 52.29.93) — Once an autonomous bookstore and now an ostensibly autonomous department of a larger, German-language retailer, Heidrich entices the curious with its cluttered collection of hardcovers. The emphasis is on history, travel, economics and politics. Also anthropology, as suggested by the prominent display of Bronislaw Malinowski's "The Sexual Life of Savages in Northwestern Melanesia." The manager, Sonja Jangschian, cannot remember where that one came from or why it was ordered. It must have been inherited from her predecessor, she surmises. There is a small section devoted to books on Austrian history, a preponderance of economic textbooks and the gamut of mass-market paperbacks. The New York Times

Book Review is available here, as are recent issues of Variety, Time, Newsweek, The New Yorker and other leading U.S. periodicals.

Frankfurt

British Book Shop, Boerenstrasse 17 (tel: 28.04.92) — What makes this store unique is that you don't have to turn your head sideways to scan the stacks; the books rest one atop another on shallow shelves. Most are mass-market paperbacks, but the stock is rich and the store includes an "Irish Corner." British houses dominate the hardcovers, and a recent display included such contemporary talents as Galbraith, Roth and the brothers Naipaul. At the front counter are recent U.S. and British periodicals. Established soon after World War II, the store was run by the same woman until three years ago, when it was purchased by Carole de Laskay and Liz Brodersen. Mail orders are accepted.

Munich

Anglia English Bookshop, Schellingstrasse 3 (tel: 28.36.42) — Situated near the university, this shop also dates to the immediate postwar years. For the past two decades its eclectically minded (a friendly Frankfurt rival would say eccentric) master has been David Conolly-Smith, whose ordering "by instinct" has given rise to a professor's potpourri. "The trouble," Conolly-Smith says, "is that people come to browse but not to buy." The solution is his ample supply of mass-market paperbacks — like the Penguins, Pelicans, Panthers, and Fontanas — which, he says, accounts for 80 percent of his business.

Athens

American Bookstore, Amerikis Street 23 (tel: 362.41.51) — Serving "the Greek community and a few tourists in the summertime," as manager Basil Chrimanthou puts it, this store has been specializing in English and American titles for a quarter century. Not surprisingly, books about Greece are in good supply. So are works on architecture, science and technology. There are choices for children and an array of paperbacks and magazines.

Florence

Paperback Exchange, via Fiesolana 31r (tel: 21.30.54) — Opened in April, 1979, the exchange professes to have about 18,000 second-hand books in English, supplemented by about 250 titles in new paperbacks. Maurizio Panichi says he sells a used book for about half of what the same book would cost new in Italy. "We consider it important to keep the new books to a minimum," he explains, "not only because of

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Final Curtain for the D'Oyly Carte

by Martin Bernheimer

LOS ANGELES — It all began nearly 107 years ago when an impresario named Richard D'Oyly Carte wanted a companion piece for Offenbach's "La Pêcheur," then playing at the tiny Royalty Theater in Soho. D'Oyly Carte brought together a librettist named W.S. Gilbert and a composer named Arthur Sullivan and coaxed them to write comic operas with complex ensembles and pretty tunes and satirical situations.

"Trial by Jury," the first Gilbert-and-Sullivan collaboration for D'Oyly Carte, took the stage the night of March 25, 1875, and the rest, as they say, is history. The D'Oyly Carte Opera became a company that served Gilbert and Sullivan exclusively, set standards, savored an authentic tradition and eventually spread the gospel from its own Savoy Theater to a grateful world.

Times and tastes changed, quality fluctuated, famous people came and went, generations of performers and audiences marched onward and onward. But D'Oyly Carte, we firmly believed, would go on forever. There would always be an England; there would always be a D'Oyly Carte. The thought was comforting, and, we now discover, utterly unrealistic.

It all will end this Sunday at the Adelphi Theater in the Strand in London. A matinee of "H.M.S. Pinafore" and an evening gala will function as the D'Oyly Carte's swan song. Audiences have dwindled, costs have skyrocketed and the company has proven itself unable to keep pace.

The last time I saw the D'Oyly Carte was in the summer of 1976 and the company already had fallen on hard times. It was, in fact, a thing of shreds and patches here. A small, brave band of singers, generally more dedicated than talented, lumbered through ritualistic paces. The productions looked old and cheap and worn. Everyone — well, almost everyone — seemed tired. Inspiration was conspicuously absent.

Still, all was not lost. As always, there were flashes of excellence; a few old friends still graced the roster and fleetingly upheld standards. Moreover, one always could look forward to the next tour. D'Oyly Carte had survived worse vicissitudes than this.

One of the most reassuring of the old friends was John Reed. A whole Savoyard generation had come to equate him with the raspy-voiced Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., crusty ruler of the Queen's Naves in "Pinafore"; or Stanley, the very model of a modern general, in "The Pirates of Penzance"; or the fey Ko-Ko in "The Mikado"; or the wistful Reginald Bunthorne in "Patience"; or the whimsical Robin Oakapple in "Ruddigore"; or the pathetic Jack Point in "The Yeomen of the Guard." One could, of course, go on and on. Reed was the principal comedian of the company. He changed his costume and makeup each night, but, until he eventually forewent the relatively unrewarding duties of the major general, he graced every vehicle in the repertoire.

He joined D'Oyly Carte back in 1951. The company always preferred to make stars rather than engage them, and, to that end, put its players through a roster-ladder system. A contender customarily began in the chorus, gradually took on the duties of an understudy, then sang small roles, and ascended to prominence when the time was right. Reed was no exception. He took over as principal comedian when Peter Pratt left the company in 1959 and stayed in the spotlight until he took his own leave following an Australian tour two years ago. Now, for the company's final hours, he has returned for some nostalgic valedictions.

Most principal comedians enjoy long reigns. Henry Lytton held the D'Oyly Carte stage from 1884, when he became a chorister, until he sang his farewell at Jack Point in 1934. Marilyn Green joined the company in a minor role in 1922, left in 1951 and continued to specialize in Gilbert and Sullivan elsewhere. Reed followed in imposing footsteps and learned, indirectly, from legendary examples.

All this was very much on his mind in a recent interview. A gentle little man with a mischievous smile, he spoke of D'Oyly Carte in alternating tones of regret and sadness, which eventually gave way to outright rancor.

"I'm happy to be back with them," he says. "I left because I wanted to do other things. It was now or never. Time wasn't standing still, and I wasn't always happy about the way things were progressing within D'Oyly Carte. Still, my duty is to the old firm. If it will help in any way, I want to be there at the end."

"I left the company, I think, on good terms. But there was some bitterness, too. I made up my mind to leave the Australian tour. We were preparing 'Iolanthe.' At the end of one rehearsal, the conductor asked the chorus to stay for two minutes to go over a couple of minor points. 'The Equity' representative pointed out that that would require overtime pay. I was furious. It was never like that in my day. When I joined the company, we wanted to do things correctly. That was the primary objective."

Reed earned £9 — about \$20 — a week when he joined D'Oyly Carte



Gilbert and Sullivan, by Alfred Bryan, 1878.

30 years ago. "I never made a great deal of money," he says, "even after I became a principal. No one appears with D'Oyly Carte for the pay."

If asked why the company is dying, he begins with an easy answer: "Inflation. The cost of travel became prohibitive." Soon, however, he speculates on other, more complex causes.

"The publicity has always been bad in England," he says. "The management thought we didn't need it, perhaps that it was undignified. As a result, people often didn't know what we were doing, and where, or how we were doing it."

"The management also was reluctant to move with the times. The staging often was entrusted to former choristers who followed the book but lacked real insights. They couldn't stimulate or inspire us very much. Everything tended to go by rote, unless we insisted on making changes ourselves. That we gradually, cautiously did."

There also seemed to be something of a morale problem at D'Oyly Carte. "There was no liaison between management and the cast, hardly any communication. No one congratulated us or thanked us when things went well. I think it must be an old Victorian custom, not to tell people they're good. We really longed to hear an occasional compliment...."

"When I decided to leave, after 28 years, no one tried to dissuade me. I'm so soft, I might have stayed if they had come round. In fact, it was odd. Everyone knew I was leaving, but no one mentioned it. Not even my friends. I gave what I thought was my last performance, took off my makeup and went to the hotel. That was it. No one said a word. It was as if I was part of the furniture. Or a traitor. Or someone with a disease."

Under the circumstances, it may seem strange to an outsider that Reed so eagerly rejoined the company for its last season. It doesn't seem strange to Reed. "They never knew how much I loved them," he admits.

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Theroux: The Writer as Man in Motion

by Pamela Schirmeister

PARIS — Paul Theroux might have been a doctor in Massachusetts or he might have gone on building huts in Uganda. And as anyone who has read his "Great Railway Bazaar" or "The Old Patagonian Express" will know, Theroux might well have gone the way of the hero in the old song, "The Man Who Never Returned." Any one of these fates would be enough for most lifetimes, but at the age of 40, Theroux has already managed a part of each.

As he breezily notes at a Paris symposium of American novelists, "I was going to be a doctor because it was easier to explain than being a writer." Instead, he went from the University of Massachusetts to Central Africa for five years, working for the Peace Corps for part of that time, then to Singapore to teach American literature and, finally, to London, where he has lived for the last 10 years with his wife and two children. As Theroux explains pointing out, "A writer lives a lot of lives; he writes a lot of books."

Theroux, who has written 16 books — travel books, novels and collections of short stories — in roughly as many years, regards writing and traveling as two sides of the same activity:



Paul Theroux.

"A traveler is a person acting out the process of writing a novel. You know, when you're traveling, you won't go on unless something happens every couple of days to keep you

going." Whether stepping from a train to find himself alone in the desert beneath unfamiliar constellations or charting the history of that step, the process is one Theroux calls "discovery." Like an itinerant without a definite schedule, he explains that he approaches his work "with a vague idea of where it is going. Mostly, though, I'm struggling with a kind of blindness, feeling for the possibility of a book."

Everything about Theroux smacks of discovery and possibility. Walking quickly along the boulevard Saint-Germain, hands clasped behind his back, he quotes Poe from memory and then mentions that he may start collecting Indian art. He interrupts his discussion of the BBC to show drawings he has done that morning of the gargoyles at Notre Dame and a photograph of his son making a face during a recent ski trip in France.

In "The Old Patagonian Express," an account of his train trip through Central and South America, Theroux admits to becoming so preoccupied with finding the station, buying the ticket and boarding the train that he forgot where he was going. But Theroux the writer doesn't seem to worry much about getting lost. "You do not have a choice in what

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Restaurant review

How's Bayou in New York?

by Patricia Wells

NEW YORK — Americans have now had their fling with classic French cooking, they've mastered the fine art of nouvelle on their own soil, and are all but surfeited with the Japanese and Thai offerings all around the town, so there's only one direction to go: inward.

Regional American cooking has finally made its way from the kitchen to restaurants, and in New York, the new game in town is home cooking. Although it's dubbed regional cuisine, what it is, really, is a rather updated, upscale version of southern cooking, peppered with lots of the best fish and seafood the nation has to offer.

During the past year, several American restaurants have been added to this city's already bulging restaurant directory. The newest, and already the most popular, is the spacious, peach-toned Texarkana, situated in the heart of Greenwich Village.

Say Texarkana and the first thing everyone thinks is Tex-Mex, chili and tacos. We're all wrong. There's not a refried bean or barbecued rib in the house. What there is, though, is a superb selection of charcoal-grilled steaks, feather-light southern fried chicken, pan-fried Louisiana catfish, dried rice, and slender, deep-fried okra. It's greasy spoon food without the grease.

I'd go back to Texarkana just for the sauces: catsup, barbecue and chili sauces made fresh that day, a horseradish cream to wake up tingling, and a peppery hollandaise sauce that would make any East Texan proud to be from the Lone Star State.

Texarkana works because its owners do. Abe de la Houssaye, a 34-year-old native of Louisiana swamp country, and his wife, Alene, have thought seriously about what they're doing, and have set their standards high. Imagine your grandmother trying her chicken in a computerized deep fat fryer, so every morsel comes out the way it ought to: greasy, light and tender. Imagine charcoal broiled veal, corn, chick as a good American steak, grilled to perfection and served with another fresh and piquant green chili sauce.

"Our concept is to glorify American food, keeping the traditional dishes but bringing the new York twist," says de la Houssaye. "We're not just a restaurant, we're a lifestyle." The new Texarkana, a 34-year-old native of Louisiana swamp country, and his wife, Alene, have thought seriously about what they're doing, and have set their standards high. Imagine your grandmother trying her chicken in a computerized deep fat fryer, so every morsel comes out the way it ought to: greasy, light and tender. Imagine charcoal broiled veal, corn, chick as a good American steak, grilled to perfection and served with another fresh and piquant green chili sauce.

lasts and the cooking concepts into this century," says de la Houssaye. "For instance, traditional fried chicken tends to dry out as it's cooked. We debone the chicken first, and cook it in special deep fat fryers for exactly four minutes, so the chicken is uniformly cooked, but still juicy."

The chef's imagination goes beyond the traditional, as one soon discovers in sampling the barbecued pork with lettuce leaves. The dish is eaten like a spring roll, with the tender, Mississippi-style barbecued pork wrapped in a coarse grind of black pepper. Texarkana's charred raw beef — thin slices of tenderloin grilled rapidly on the pit and served with green chili sauce — is another worthy starter. Imagine snoring again in the shrimp scallion, huge fresh gulf shrimp sautéed with lemon, garlic and scallions — a dish one diner dubbed "John Connally nouvelle."

Desserts are typically American, sweet and filling, and include a thick and creamy chocolate cake, an honorable pecan pie and a rich, buttery chocolate cake.

On a recent visit, the only dishes to fail were the bland and flavorless oysters on the half shell, the thin and unimaginative okra gumbo and the overbreaded and tasteless fried okra. Hot, fresh cornbread arrives almost as you're seated, but on the night I sampled the bread, it tasted as though it had been extruded, not gently blended, as cornbread should be.

Texarkana, open less than a month, is already suffering the fate of all instantly popular Manhattan restaurants: Diners are complaining of slow service, long waits for a table at the bar (where everyone chooses local margaritas) and dishes that are on the menu but not available, even early in the evening. Nonetheless, anyone interested in sampling some of the best of the new American fare, should put Texarkana on his list.

The de la Houssayes actually began testing the New York waters three and a half years ago, when they opened La Louisiana, a popular and continuing American restaurant on the East Side. La Louisiana offers many of the same dishes, but in a smaller, more intimate setting. A recent sampling of the breaded, fried chicken there proved to be as fine as that at Texarkana, and other dishes worth trying include the fresh Hawaiian shrimp and the

Maryland crab cakes, which unlike most tasteless American crab concoctions, are more crab than bread, and remarkably tender and light.

Neither restaurant is inexpensive; expect to pay at least \$30 a person, with a moderately priced wine.

No talk of good American eating in New York would be complete without mentioning the Grand Central Oyster Bar and Restaurant in the lower level of Grand Central Terminal. Go to this bustling, casual, red-checkered-tablecloth restaurant for some of the freshest American oysters in town, for the remarkable smoked-on-the-premises rainbow trout and for an American white wine list so complete and so varied you might be tempted to come for the wine alone.

Start with oysters, and if you hit the right season, there will be 10 or 11 varieties to choose from, including the refined Belon from Maine, the mild Chincoteague, and huge, almost granular Golden Mantles. The smoked rainbow trout is immaculately, delicately smoked, and served with a pleasant horseradish sauce. Other dishes, such as the Peconic fried scallops, Maryland crab cakes and broiled boneless Sawanah also accompanied by shad roe and grilled bacon, remind one once again that American food can be fresh and flavorful and is truly best when it's not overcomplicated with sauces or garnishes imitative of other cuisines.

For drinking, sample either the Stony Hill or Grigby Hills chardonnay, 1979 vintage. Lunch or dinner here will cost about \$30 a person if a good wine is included, though a complete \$16.95 dinner, with Manhattan clam chowder, half a lobster, french fries, dessert and coffee is available after 5 p.m.

Texarkana, 64 West 10th Street, tel: 254-5800. Open daily for dinner only, 6 p.m. to midnight. Credit card: American Express. La Louisiana, 132 Lexington Avenue, tel: 686-3939. Open daily for dinner only, 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. No credit card. Grand Central Oyster Bar and Restaurant, Grand Central Station (lower level) 42d Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, tel: 532-3888. Open Monday through Friday 11:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Closed Saturday and Sunday. All major credit cards accepted.

Cloning Around at La Coupole

by Maureen Sherwood

NEW YORK — It won't be the same Americans sipping coffee or calvados and discussing the latest literary trends as it was in the 1930s. Like Hemingway or Henry Miller. These will be the Americans of 1982. But the ambience — in the old Biltmore Hotel, which is being demolished here, the paving tiles are made from 350,000 pieces — imported too and reminiscent of many a Parisian toilet.

The New York Coupole is about half the size of the original, so one doesn't have the same impression of vastness. (Walking to the toilet at the one in Montparnasse takes a certain pluck.) But the bar is the same — all the furniture was imported, of course — and the Coupole here is even going to open a sidewalk cafe in the spring.

As for the food: Claude Richer, the chef,

worked as a sous-chef at the Coupole in the 1960s, so that's a reference. The dinner menu boasts escargots de bourgogne (\$11.75 a dozen), foie gras (\$16), steak tartare (\$12.95) and other familiar specialties. The famous curry didn't get on to the Manhattan menu. Prices are reasonable by New York standards and the lunch and "souper" menus are even cheaper.

Waiters have identical aprons to their French colleagues. Half of them are, in fact, French.

La Coupole is situated at Park Avenue and 32d Street, a neighborhood not obviously successful for a restaurant, at least in the evening. Daytime is lively, with publishing houses all around. In fact, Esquire and Harper's are in the same building, so the literary are right on the spot. At night it's fairly deserted. But, as Jean-Manuel Rozan — de Noyer's associate, also a Parisian — points out, sounding hopeful, "New Yorkers go to wherever it's at."

At Zurich's Opera, Fires Smolder

by Alan Levy

ZURICH — The flashpoint for the riots that began on May 30, 1980, and deeply divided the most staidly structured and comfortable urban society in Western Europe was Zurich's 90-year-old, dangerously decrepit Opera House on Theaterplatz next to Lake Zurich.

The weekend before a municipal referendum that would vote 60 million Swiss francs (almost \$35 million) for rebuilding the Opera House, some 200 demonstrators protested that no funds had been budgeted for renovating and activating the Red Factory, an abandoned telephone works across the lake. The city acquired the Red Factory in 1972 as a future alternative-culture complex; instead, part of it was allocated for scenery-building and rehearsal space for the Zurich Opera.

When the protesters pelted opera-goers with eggs and tomatoes, 30 riot policemen — wearing shields and helmets and carrying tear-gas grenades and weapons for firing rubber bullets — emerged from the Opera House, and the confrontation escalated to bottle- and stone-throwing in a night of terror. The rioting, which persisted through 1980 and recurred sporadically in 1981, still echoes throughout the 1,200-seat Opera House, which will be closed for at least two years of rebuilding starting this summer.

The countervailing people looked to me for support," says Nikolaus Harnoncourt, whose completely restituted musical versions of Monteverdi and Mozart operas — all in close collaboration with the stage director and designer Jean-Pierre Ponnelle — have added some illustrious pages to the Zurich Opera's history. "I thought I am one of them, though I don't think I am. Yes, I am a family man and five years ago I had a director of the Grand Théâtre de Geneva and who has tentatively decided to apply for Swiss citizenship when she becomes eligible a year or two hence."

While her troupe of 42 dancers performed, she could glance out of a window to watch the mob ebb and flow with each police charge or tear-gas barrage. "Then I saw boys with torches and, for the first time, I felt fear. We were doing a show to win support for fixing the Opera House because, among other defects, it's a firetrap. So I knew I would take one match, let alone one torch, for all of us to go up in flames. Fortunately, it didn't happen."

— though, some midnight later, a band of youths dragged the set of "Giselle" from storage and burned it in the street.

"For a while, we had to perform with stumps instead of trees," Neary says. "When they burned an opera set, too, a gangster who tried to stop it got beaten up and taken to the hospital."

from the very suggestive character of Mozart's real handwriting as well as his original instrument. One can never fathom from a printed score, for instance, just where Mozart wanted the horn players to switch horns in the middle of a piece in order to achieve a special tone color.

An Austrian cellist and Baroque and Renaissance music specialist, Harnoncourt left the Vienna Symphony in 1969 after 17 years with the orchestra "because I could not hear Mozart played one more time. He is the most misunderstood composer." In the 1970s, working with Ponnelle, Harnoncourt rethought, regenerated and conducted a memorable triptych of Monteverdi operas that toured widely. Then Harnoncourt and Ponnelle moved on to Mozart, starting with "Idomeneo" (which rejoined the repertory this weekend and will be repeated on March 4, 7, and 12 with a matinee March 14) and the rarely performed "Lucio Silla" (which returns March 3 and will be repeated March 11). A third Mozart production, scheduled this season, "The Abduction From the Seraglio," was postponed for three years because of Ponnelle's illness and the impending renovation of the Opera House.

The day after the disturbances started in 1980, the Zurich Ballet gave three free public performances in the Opera House as part of the "vote yes" campaign in the referendum. Ticket holders, carefully screened by the police, were let through the barricades and admitted to the auditorium by the stage door while the rioting continued out front.

"All three shows went on — to the music of windows being smashed and our boys and girls danced to the tinkling of broken glass," recalls Patricia Neary, the Balanchine ballerina who took the reins of the Zurich Ballet in 1978 after five years as ballet director of the Grand Théâtre de Geneva and who has tentatively decided to apply for Swiss citizenship when she becomes eligible a year or two hence.

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Theroux's musical reconstructions of Mozart draw their inspiration from the composer's original manuscript scores. "There's no better way to get the feeling of the music than you write," he explains. "If an author is any good at all, if he is truthful, what he writes will be inevitable."

"No writer wakes up in the morning and thinks 'Today I'm going to write literature.' I certainly don't. I'm wondering about a paragraph, a sentence, about whether I'm going to live long enough to finish this book."

A novel, he argues, should be "essentially something that entertains." One of seven children, Theroux recalls that reading was his only access to privacy. "That is still why I like to read," he says. "It is an escape from other people."

Theroux in Motion

Continued from page 5W

When he does escape, his routes tend to be as various as those of his travels. "You never read all you intend to," he says, "there is always something. If the new Bellow's not up to snuff, if you're disappointed by Updike, you go back and read 'Pudd'nhead Wilson.'"

Little-known works of American literature, V.S. Pritchett, biographies, papers of the Modern Language Association, movie magazines — Theroux expresses an enthusiasm for all, mentioning Poe and Stevenson as early favorites.

"Reading is a lot more difficult than most people think. An art not properly taught," Theroux says. "You come to it by oblique

routes." With relish, he speaks of his favorite comic books, "Plastic Man" and "Tales from the Crypt," recounting a particularly gory sequence about a man with a passion for model trains.

It was in "Tales from the Crypt" that Theroux first came across Poe's "Tell-Tale Heart." "I still imagine that story as it appeared in the pictures in the comic," he says with a laugh. And now, 30 years later, he still wants to write "a really convincing ghost story" of the three that appeared in "The Consul's File." Theroux wonders, "where did they come from if not the comics?"

Just Browsing

Continued from page 5W

their cost to the public but also because we personally prefer the feeling of a second-hand bookstore. Books traders receive credit toward subsequent purchases, a system that creates a circulation of about 2,000 books a month.

BM Bookshop, Borgognissanti 4/r (tel: 29.45.75) — Libby F. Batz, an American, has been selling books here for more than 15 years. The 16,000 books in stock, mostly paperbacks, cover the spectrum of fiction and nonfiction. There are hundreds of classics, 350 different art books and 500 titles for children.

Rome

Economy Book Center, piazza di Spagna 29 (tel: 679.01.03) — Founded between the Keats-Shelley Memorial and American Express, this shop has been dealing in new and used paperbacks for 17 years. A current guidebook describes it as an "absolute paradise for the traveler looking for something to read, as well as for the serious student looking for any history or art text." With a stock of 25,000 paperbacks, the store accepts used books for cash or credit. Many prices are discounted, and there is a section called "Good Cheap Books."

Helsinki

Akatemisen Kirjakauppa (The Academic Bookstore), Keskuksen 1 (tel: 65.11.22) — This ambitious enterprise has an array of English-language books from paperbacks to scientific treatises. For those who cannot visit the modern interior (the building was designed by Alvar Aalto), mail orders will do. "In principle we can order any English book," says Doris Stockmann, the commercial director. The immensity of the store is not lost on its owners, whose brochure reads: "The bookstore is purchasing and selling books and journals on all subjects in all languages from all countries and is also handling export."

Paris

Galligani, 224 rue de Rivoli (tel: 260.76.07 or 260.73.65) — A limited but tempting helping of hardcovers in history, political analysis, criticism and biography and an extensive range of works on music bespeak a clientele cultivated over a couple of centuries. For the nonspecialist, there is the familiar fare of paperbacks and, in the summer, a rich travel selection. The store is strong on dictionaries and art books, and is one of the few places in Paris to stock Foreign Affairs Quarterly.

Brentano's, 37 avenue de l'Opéra (tel: 261.52.50) — Despite independence from the American chain, Brentano's, in Paris since 1895, keeps its American appeal. Current bestsellers are normally available in hardcover, and there is an assortment of titles on American film and dance. There are also treats for the technician, with books abundant in man-

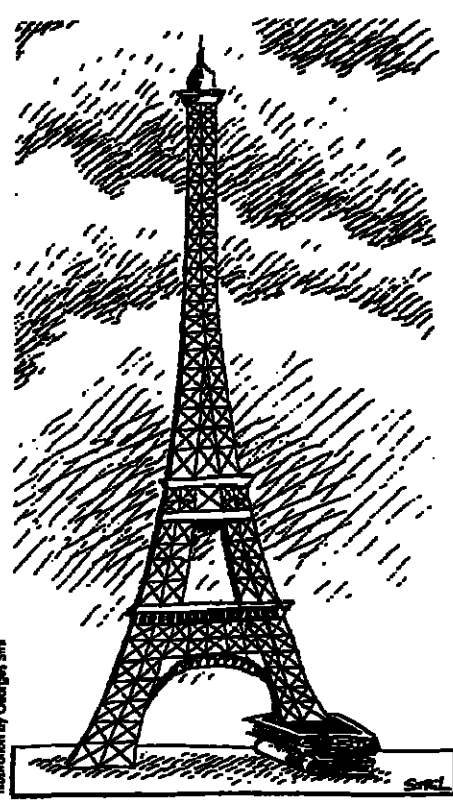
agement, marketing, economics, computer sciences and aviation. Walk straight through past the French books until you see the doorway leading out on the other side of the block and you'll presently come to the periodical room where The New Yorker, Esquire, Harper's and the lot are available at French prices. The paperback department downstairs is as diverse as any in Paris.

Nouveau Quartier Latin, 78 boulevard Saint Michel (tel: 326.42.70) — This is the retail outlet of a French distributor of English-language books. Except for the separate room of art books, the store limits itself to paperbacks with an emphasis on literature and literary criticism. There are also shelves of mysteries, poetry, drama, philosophy, psychology, history and linguistics.

Atika, 34 rue des Ecoles (tel: 326.09.53) — Importing directly from the United States and England, the store specializes in American and English subjects, primarily literature for university students. "You won't find very many translations here," says manager Yves de Manon, meaning, for example, English translations of Proust. Around the corner, at 23 rue de Jean-de-Beauvais (tel: 634.16.30) is a branch specializing in methods, texts, tapes and dictionaries available to those desiring English as a second language.

Adlon, 15 rue Charles V (tel: 272.50.71) — Located near the English Institute of the University of Paris, this small store is apparently intended for learners of English. It stocks French and English-language paperbacks, including some bilingual books. There are dictionaries, learners' guides and photocopies of anything for 50 centimes each. W.E. Smith, 248 rue de Rivoli (tel: 260.19.77) — One of two Continental outlets of the British chain (the other is in Brussels, Boulevard Adolphe Max 71-75, tel: 219.27.08), the store has a predictable assortment of Penguins, Pelicans and other mass-market paperbacks as well as recent British hardcovers. While it is not the place to get advice about authors, one can almost certainly find familiar titles. There is also a wall of American and British periodicals, which are usually being read by customers happily in defiance of the posted prohibition.

Shakespeare and Company, 37 rue de la Biche (no phone) — It's not the same place where Hemingway borrowed books on credit; that one was on the rue de l'Odéon. But the present facility — looking out on Notre Dame Cathedral — is still more akin to an open house than a retail store. It draws renowned writers and young adventurers, many of whom spend a night or more in the apartments above the shop. The present owner, George Whitman, has for 30 years been assembling a vast collection of used English-language books. Many are for sale, but most are permanent fixtures of his library one floor up, which is open to visitors with varying degrees of regularity. Books, including new paperbacks, are haphazardly arranged, giving the impression that no



one really knows what might be on the dusty shelves. If you don't mind the dampness, or a couple of German shepherds chasing each other past your feet, or the lack of coherence to the stacks, it can be an exciting place to explore. And you can sell used books.

Geneva

Encounter Bookshop, 5 rue Versoix (tel: 36.08.17) — What makes this shop so popular is its pricing policy. All books are sold for the list price — between 10 and 15 francs at the daily bank rate — plus 15 percent to cover transportation costs. "We're making money, and also serving the community," says Eugene Schulman, who opened the store last summer after doing the market research necessary to become convinced that Genevans were trying for titles in English. There are other reasons to visit this store: Not only are there hardcovers by university authors, but also chairs in which to read them. Children have a corner to themselves, and there are beanbag chairs. The used hardcover department is growing, and the art and film room is already big. Heron Classics are available here, as are most popular paperbacks. Stunned by his swift success, Schulman is planning to open similar stores in Zurich and Paris. He has more investors than he needs.

Ying, March 4: "Sardis Recital by Ustad Ahmad Ali Khan." March 5: "Classical Concert."

ITALY

MILAN, Piccolo Teatro (tel: 86.64.18) — Through Feb. 27: "The Good Woman of Settevico" (Brecht), Giorgio Strehler director. ROME, Auditorium del Foro Italico (tel: 654.37.26) — Feb. 27: Italian Radio-Television Symphony Orchestra, Jazy Semanov conductor (Stravinsky). BELLUNO, March 6: Massimo Pavesi conductor, Eugene Istomin piano (Brahms).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw, T22aal (tel: 71.83.45) — March 2: The Academy, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Kenneth Sillitoe conductor (Corelli, Rizzetti, Aversmy, Pergolesi, Telemann). March 3-4: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Neeme Järvi conductor. ALMERE, Hollandse ako (tel: 86.64.18) — March 5: "City of the Future" concert of romantic music, "Ras Vank conductor, Abdel Rahman El-Bach piano (Beethoven, Berlioz).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Museo Picasso (tel: 319.69.02) — To Feb. 28: "Picasso Retrospective," to celebrate the centenary of his birth. "Opera del Liceo (tel: 222.83.70) — March 2: "The Barber of Seville" (Strauss), Charles Wandersman conductor. LAS PALMAS, Teatro Pérez Galdós — "XVth Opera Festival" — March 3, 5: Simon Boccanegra (Verdi).

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Théâtre de Carouge, rue Joseph-Girard 13 — To March 7: "Death of a Salesman" (Miller). "Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, rue Charles-Galland 3 — To April 25: "Les Peintres genevois descendant dans leur rue" exhibition.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Asia Society (725 Park Ave.) — To Feb. 28: "Eight Dynasties of Chinese Painting," exhibition ranging from the eighth to the 18th century. "Cooper Hewitt (tel: 860.68.58) — To April 30: "City of the Future and Future House: Robert Adam and His Style" exhibition. "Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00) — To March 11: "Kandinsky in Munich: 1896-1914" exhibition.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Philharmonie (tel: 83.40.94) — Feb. 26: Symphony Orchestra, Theodore Blochfeld (Schumann, Mendelssohn, Stravinsky, Debussy). BONN, Bühnen der Stadt Bonn — March 2: "Theme and Variations," Dutch National Ballet. FRANKFURT, Deutsch-Deutscher-Amerikanischer Gesellschaft — To March 5: "Miro Graphics" exhibition.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Hong Kong Arts Festival (tel: 523.01.27) — Season Theatre — March 1, 2: "An Evening of Arabian and Chinese Music," Ustad Amjad Ali Khan solo, Liu Li Chuen chorus. March 3: "An Evening of Chinese Music and Dance with Hong Kong Jing

International datebook

AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Burgkapelle, Hofburg, Schweitzerhof — Feb. 28: Mass, Vienna Boys Choir and members of the Hofmusikkapelle.
"Kloster des 20 Jahrhunderts (tel: 65.51.21) — To April 13: "Oskar Kokoschka" exhibition.

BEELGIUM
BRUSSELS, National Opera (tel: 218.12.02) — Feb. 27: National Symphony Orchestra, Sylvia Cambréling conductor.

ENGLAND
LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) — March 1, 2, 4, 10, 11: "Richard II," Royal Shakespeare Company.
"Museum of London (tel: 600.36.99) — "Curtains III Or a New Life For Old Theatres," exhibition featuring the "lost" theaters of Britain.
"National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52) — Concerts: Feb. 26, 27, March 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10: "Summer" (Shakespeare), Royal Shakespeare Company. March 3, 4: "One Woman Plays" (Dario Fo), Lyttelton Theatre — March 3, 4: "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" (Finch).

FRANCE
NICE, Musée International d'Art Naïf Andrei Jakovlev (tel: 71.78.33) — March 5: Immigration of the museum. PARIS, Cartoucherie, Vincennes (tel: 374.24.08) — Through Feb. "Richard II," Théâtre du Soleil.
"Galerie Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To April 19: "Jackson Pollock," retrospective.
"Place de la Bastille — To March 7: "Galerie de la Bastille," objects d'art and other items. "Galerie de la Bastille," drawings, engravings and sculptures.
"Galerie Gaveau (tel: 563.28.38) — March 2: "One Hour," piano (Beethoven).
"Galerie Gaveau (tel: 563.28.38) — March 3: "Rodolphe Sarda piano (Beethoven).
"Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel: 723.36.27) — Feb. 28: Concerts: Pado-Léon.
"Théâtre National de l'Odéon (tel: 325.70.52) — "Hedra Gable" (Rost).

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Enfant Terrible of Belgian Museums

by Carol Mann

GHENT, Belgium — Lunchtime at Ghent's Museum of Contemporary Art: Jan Hoet, its sprightly director, leaps up from his chair, remembering that he has promised a young, little-known artist (one Jean-Sylvain Biech from France) to carry out an art ritual today at 1 p.m. precisely.

It is a rather complicated undertaking involving pinning a raw egg to a candle and then attaching the result to the wall and finally letting the candle burn down. No easy task — several broken eggs later, Hoet has finally managed to fix the candle and egg to a panel in the museum.

Gleefully, he lights the candle, promising his alarmed secretary to repaint the wall if necessary, and settles down to watch it with his lunchtime sandwiches in hand. "I owe it to the artist; after all, he asked me to do this and I accepted. He may have a point, we'll have to see. If I didn't carry this out, I'd have a bad conscience...."

Before becoming Belgium's most controversial museum director, the 46-year-old Hoet cultivated hopes of becoming an artist himself. "But I had to be honest with myself, and I soon saw that I just wasn't good enough, so I left art school and went to study history instead. But what I did realize at the time was that my intuition about contemporary art was far more developed than any artistic talent I might have possessed."

And that was the direction in which he oriented his career from the start, in 1970, when he founded an art academy, the West Hock Akademie, and taught aesthetics as well as wrote about trends in modern art. He soon became involved in setting up the first museum of contemporary art in his native city of Ghent, and was appointed director when it started in 1975, filling a floor of the city's Musée des Beaux-Arts.

He displayed his commitment by purchasing steadily contemporary art works. "I really couldn't use the budget to fill up the glaring gaps in the collection; the older generation had simply refused to accept the existence of 20th-century art, and for a long time neglected even Magritte and Delvaux," he says. "I knew we couldn't afford to make the same mistakes. A museum for me is a living institution which must help and promote contemporary culture, not just consecrate it in mortuary exhibitions of the kind that have killed off countless artists already. It must challenge public and artists alike."

"No one can come here with the usual set of prejudices about art, expecting to be reassured or consoled. Each time I ask an artist to show work here, he has the responsibility of creating something special within the context of the exhibition. He is not allowed to repeat anything he's done and has to prove that he is truly creative."

Thus, for instance, did Joseph Beuys, the leader of the West German avant-garde, construct a grocery filled with goods from East Germany in the "Art After 1968" exhibition.



Jan Hoet at the Ghent museum.

Titled "Economic Values," Beuys' work was placed in the middle of the Old Master collection. "The local press ranted about anti-art," Hoet remembers. "They were infuriated when all Beuys really wanted was to pose questions about the economics of art. As far as Beuys himself was concerned, he wanted to take over the whole museum with one of his usual fluffy pieces, but I wanted him to confront his own work with traditional masterpieces."

Hoet's eyes twinkle, he carves the air as he speaks, pounds the table with vehemence. The phone rings incessantly; his staff of unpaid volunteers gaze at him in adoration, moving about rapidly in order to keep warm. His office is not heated; there is no money for that.

The museum authorities give him an annual travel grant of 35,000 Belgian francs (about \$815) a year; the museum's overall budget last year was 5 million Belgian francs. With the travel grant and most of his salary, he manages to get around: He doesn't mind sleeping in railway stations, if necessary, and living off snacks on his travels, he says. He has refused impressive posts in major foreign museums because, he says, he believes in the challenge Ghent continues to offer him and because he

feels the international crowds at his shows are beginning to prove him right.

In his exhibitions, he insists that he does not want to promote fashions in art or confine himself to acceptable currents in the avant-garde. For instance, he is preparing this summer to show the works of a practically unknown artist from northern France, Eugene Leroy, who spends years on single paintings and has, since 1970, unwittingly been painting pictures that herald contemporary trends.

Hoet's manner has helped make him unpopular with much of the local press, which condemns what it considers to be the iconoclasm of his exhibitions. So he finds himself criticized at home but acclaimed by artists and fellow curators elsewhere. Dealers may sometimes protest his virulent criticism of their ethics, but an artist calling on a gallery with a recommendation from Hoet is assured of consideration. And, slowly, the sleepy city of Ghent (population 250,000) is turning into a bastion of contemporary art: Yvon Lambert, a leading Parisian gallery owner, has just teamed up with Albert Baronian, a young Belgian dealer, to open a gallery here, and others are on the way.

Safe and Sane in the 19th Century

by Souren Melikian

VERSAILLES, France — The tidal wave that sent the worst of academic painting soaring sky-high may be slowly receding. Nor are things any longer what they were when the avant-garde movements of the 19th century were the only ones that were taken seriously. A new relativist approach to the whole range of 19th-century artistic production is gaining ground.

Its effects could be observed at Versailles this week as Georges Blache conducted one of his Sunday afternoon auctions that focused on later 19th-century master paintings. The works in the sale were mostly by artists whose names mean something to professionals only and they ranged in value between 2,000 and 40,000 francs — \$350 to \$7,000.

Three or four years ago, the more expensive pieces would have been those that came closest to the leading modern movements that succeeded one another in the 19th century: the Barbizon landscape painting school, Impressionism, the Pont-Aven school, etc. This was far from the case at the sale. If anything, the paintings that were most distinctly influenced by the avant-garde of the period were the cheaper ones.

Right at the beginning of the sale, the trend was illustrated by the work of an interesting Breton artist called Fernand Piet. "Market Day at Lorient," dated 1905, is a pleasing townscape with a composition quite unlike that favored by academic painters and a brushwork all in blobs and squares of thick paint pointing to a definite strain of influence from the Pont-Aven painters. The picture was sold for 8,075 francs, a very good price today but far below the record set in Munich in 1973 at more than 70,000 francs.

More significantly, it is a little less than the 9,860 francs paid for the highly realistic study of two harnessed horses standing in a field done by Clement Quinon in the 1870s. This reflects the mid-19th century admiration for 17th-century Dutch realism as well as its own brand of Dutch Romanticism — the blackness of wide open spaces with a sweeping whitish sky on a wintry day in Northern France is aptly expressed. Three or four years ago, it would have been worth one quarter of Piet's townscape.

Another typical contrast was the failure of a landscape by the relatively well-known Hippolyte-Camille Delpey to reach its reserve price seconds after a seascape landscape by Joseph

Will dated 1888 had gracefully ascended to 20,570 francs. Delpey (1842-1910), a second-generation artist of the Barbizon school, had a weak spot for light reflections in broad expanses of dark water at sunset. There is a kind of dreamy sadness about his study of the Seine near Porte-Joie with its last ray of golden light hovering over the horizon. It remained stranded at 21,120 francs.

Will's successful landscape forms a total aesthetic contrast. It is a seaside view showing fishermen wading through the sea at low ebb; some fishing boats are anchored in the distance and a village appears at night. Like Quinon, Will was under the spell of Dutch 17th-century painters — in this case Van de Capelle. His picture, in gray and white, with a touch of crimson red on the horizon, is cool, down to earth and reasonably competent, a definition that sums up the paintings that held the greatest appeal to buyers at Versailles.

In some cases the surge of interest in such pieces could be measured in figures. A harbor view by Edmond Penitjean heavily influenced by Eugene Boudin whizzed to 34,670 francs. This is more than 50 per cent above the price it made six months ago when a Paris dealer acquired it at Sotheby's. Even more remarkable is the case of Ferdinand Chaigneau's small "Flock of Sheep Grazing on the Moor," 23.5 by 33 centimeters, which sold for a stunning 13,650 francs. Those following the market remembered seeing it last fall in London at Sotheby's, where it was knocked down at \$335 (3,700 francs) to the same Paris dealer.

There are a number of ways of accounting for the success of these unobtrusive paintings done 100 years ago in the setting of rural France. One is auctioneer Blache's knack for attracting a vast attendance of non-professional buyers, largely unacquainted with art-market life and facts. His Paris colleagues would find it hard to get away with a picture sighted in London a few months earlier and put up for sale so soon with a reserve price leaving a large mark-up.

A second temporary factor may be the decision of the Socialist government to exempt works of art from the wealth tax, which has now been voted by the French Parliament. It is now being voted by the French Parliament. It is now being voted by the French Parliament. It is now being voted by the French Parliament.

both her lack of experience and her purpose: She was there to spend a given amount, that being her idea of an investment.

A third important factor is the demand of a large section of the general public for paintings that can be looked at without reverential awe and can be bought without a major financial commitment. This public shuns uncertainty and stays away from the lesser, unsigned, 17th- and 18th-century paintings that it could buy but cannot stick a label to.

In contrast, the oversworn works of the 19th century provide the perfect outlet on one condition: that the names of the artists should be recorded in some art book, preferably characterizing the works in the shortest possible way. The condition has now been fulfilled. In 1975, a French journalist, Gerald Schurr published the first volume of a series titled "1820-1920, Minor Master Paintings: Tomorrow's Blue Chips." Countless unknown artists were introduced according to categories, styles or regional origins. There was no underlying theory, only an anthology of biographical data.

The selection of the artists themselves was largely empirical, inspired as often as not by the fact that works had recently come up at auction. The public loved it. But the real stroke of genius was to produce further volumes at the average rate of one a year — each with new names, a few indications of prices, etc. Today, many small Paris dealers have the set on their shelves and will produce it when offering one of those paintings to a client, rather as Daniel Wildenstein might rap his finger on Rothlisberger's catalog of Claude Lorraine's work in order to underline that his Claude is not unlike the one in the National Gallery.

The clever undertaking, financed by a small publisher who edits the Gazette de l'Hotel Drouot, has drastically changed market conditions by creating terms of reference for artists whose obscurity made them virtually anonymous, signature notwithstanding.

Last but not least, there is a deeper trend at work — the yearning for a different vision. There has been overexposure to Impressionism and the other great trends of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The fan of kitsch, on the other hand, has run out. In between there lies a vast land of discoveries.

Every now and then, it even yields a delightful little piece. Jean Baptiste Van Moer's very well-painted picture showing a street in an Italian city was sold under 8,000 francs. It demonstrates that the game can have its rewards.

Galleries in Paris

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — The 17th century is one of the founding genres. It produced Rembrandt, Velasquez and Rubens, Shakespeare, Milton, Cervantes and Moliere, Galileo, Spinoza and Descartes, Monteverdi and Purcell — but it did not produce any French artist to be ranked among them. What it did produce were painters of a highly civilized disposition, and those who happen to find their pleasure in such a quality will be abundantly served by the show at the Grand Palais: French Painters of the 17th Century in American Collections (to April 26, then to the Metropolitan Museum from May 26 to Aug. 22 and on to the Chicago Art Institute from Sept. 18 to Nov. 28).

Poussin is naturally among them, with something of Milton's sobriety of tone but without his colossal passion. Poussin is much admired by painters among other things because he came up with such original solutions to the problem of how to structure landscape.

Typical of this sort of solution is his "St. John at Patmos," which mingles elements of architecture with those of nature. Another painting of his that is full of a dreamlike mood shows a gigantic, blind Orion wandering among towering trees, smaller than himself, and guided by the minute figure of a man of normal stature balancing on his shoulders. This is one of the more remarkable works of the exhibition, and it is devoid of the sort of predictable pedantry that gives much of the mythology-

cal work of this period its soporific quality.

Varin is the pseudonym of Willy Guggenheim, who died in 1977 at the age of 77. This remarkable and little known Swiss painter is currently being shown by both Claude Bernard (9 rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6) and Albert Loeb (10 and 11 rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6 — to March 27).

His lifework comprises about 1,000 paintings, and all of them form a pictorial equivalent to a diary filled with prose poems and occasional rhymed and measured verse. As a result his paintings appear to the viewer not so much as works of pure painting (though they are admirably painted) but rather as the chronicle of a life.

The effect is naturally confirmed by the dark paintings of his last years, the huge, empty studio with the clay-faced old man, the artist himself, sitting in it, or the grimy swayed-back bed that occupies one whole big painting, quite effectively filling the part of the allegory of death that the late 19th century usually entrusted to an ironic skeleton with a violin. The earlier years show more of the artist's travels to various parts of Europe — Claude Bernard is showing some admirable views of Naples, for instance — and there are several interesting portraits.

Varin was not unknown in his native Switzerland, but he does not seem to have sought to advance his career, and so his entire work now finally appears before us as a single, continuous discourse, a complete narrative or chronicle of a lifetime.

Business Is Slow in Tokyo

by Terry Truico

TOKYO — Flush with art, money and a public bent on collecting, Japan would seem to be an ideal spot to open an auction house. Tokyo alone boasts 840 art dealers and 420 galleries, not counting the vast sale and exhibition spaces devoted to art at the major department stores. And since the mid-1960s, a small group of Japanese art dealers and collectors have regularly attended auctions in Paris, London, New York and more recently Hong Kong, where they have developed a reputation as aggressive, tenacious and moneyed buyers.

But art auctions in Japan are quite another matter. While the prestigious Tokyo Art Dealers Association can trace its origins to the early years of the Meiji Restoration in the late 19th century, public auction houses have no such tradition in this tradition-bound country. Japan's first Western-style art auction was staged just three years ago by Christie's of London.

And as the firm's third annual effort indicated, the idea of buying art at auction has not quite caught on in Japan.

A formal, well-dressed audience of close to 950 attended the six-hour auction this week at Tokyo's elegant Hotel Okura. Unlike Christie's two earlier efforts, which featured Chinese and Japanese ceramics, this sale comprised almost exclusively 19th- and 20th-century Western paintings and prints — works that appeal to the Japanese if the right artists are represented. The sale was tailored to reflect Japanese taste, including works by such favorites as Dali, Buffet, Chagall, Marie Laurencin and Rouault.

Some works did quite well. A painting of two women in Renaissance dress by the popular Japanese expatriate Isamu Fujita brought a roasting 23 million yen (about \$100,000), while his smaller portrait of a woman reached 4.8 million yen. "No one pays what the Japanese do for Fujita," noted Shigeo Shimada of Artique Aoyama in Tokyo.

But unlike the earlier sales' Oriental ceramics, which are widely popular here, Western art is still a new and rather narrow field. Japan is also feeling the effects of the recession that has plagued much of the art market this season. Thus nearly a quarter of the auction's offerings failed to sell and the 2.3-billion-yen total was down considerably from previous sales here, the result of fewer offerings and weaker prices.

"The quality works just weren't there this time," said Thierry Morin, a dealer with Nippon Advisar. "The Japanese are also not accustomed to buying at auction."

Tradition is not the only obstacle hindering Christie's efforts. As Toshihiko Hatanaka, director of the firm's Tokyo office explained, Japanese law requires anyone holding a public auction to submit a list of potential buyers to the police at least 10 days before the sale. "The reason is to help the police trace stolen property," explained Hatanaka. But this regulation creates a huge amount of paperwork for the auctioneers and can trim the number of potential bidders, since no one can drop by on impulse and decide to bid on a print or two.

The regulation is another reason private auctions, usually just for dealers, have eclipsed public auctions here. Indeed, private auctions have a lengthy history in Japan, dating from before the Meiji Restoration, Hatanaka said. Japan's art dealers still hold dozens of small, private auctions each year. In an effort to open the ranks a bit, the Tokyo Art Dealers Association recently began admitting collectors to two special auctions each year. But admission is limited to those invited by association members. And such "public auctions" are a far cry from anything held in New York, London or Paris.

So it would seem the current situation here is rather bleak for public auctions. Sir John Figgess, a Christie's director from London who flew here to oversee the sale, said the firm had hoped to break even on the venture. "But I don't think we will."

Asked if Christie's will be back for a fourth effort next year, he said the decision was up to officials in London.

Carnegie Hall Renovation Begins

NEW YORK — Construction has begun on the first phase of a \$20-million Carnegie Hall renovation that officials hope to complete by the centenary of the hall in 1991.

The master plan envisages a high-rise structure on the lot adjacent to the hall that will include added backstage facilities and a redesign of the hall to bring it closer to the aims of William Burnetts Tuthill, the original architect.

The redesign will involve all lobby and public areas, a new rehearsal hall large enough to accommodate an orchestra, added office space and electrical systems, elevators, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, cleaning and repainting.

The hall also is expected to have a more active role in concert presentation, especially in the summer. Even the hall's warm sound, long regarded as the key to its appeal, will be "brought out to its maximum," in the words of Isaac Stern, president of the Carnegie Hall Corp.

The first phase, the restoration and interior reconstruction of the entrance to Carnegie Recital Hall and the 57th Street studios, is scheduled for completion in 14 months.

Since 1898, when the structure was finished, the basic facilities have not been replaced. The hall

has periodically been repainted and cosmetically refurbished, and the facade has been altered to provide rental income from commercial spaces. But an average annual patronage of 750,000 people has led to serious deterioration.

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Japan Records Deficit In Trade for January

By Ikuro Anai

TOKYO — Japan, under mounting pressure from other countries to reduce trade surpluses, reported Friday its first monthly deficit in a year.

Finance Ministry figures showed a deficit of \$799 million for January, the first monthly deficit since the \$1.41 billion gap of January, 1981. For December, Japan recorded a \$2.22-billion surplus.

January is traditionally a slow export month for Japan, which for all of 1981 had a trade surplus of \$20.03 billion, reflecting a boom in exports. Finance Ministry officials said the January deficit was smaller than expected, largely because of a rise in ship exports.

Trade Deficit In U.S. Grew In January

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened to a seasonally adjusted \$5.14 billion in January, the third largest one-month deficit on record, from a revised \$1.81 billion in December, the Commerce Department said Friday.

The January deficit was surpassed only by a \$5.61-billion gap in August, 1981, and a \$5.96-billion deficit in February, 1980.

Last month's deficit compares with a \$4.78-billion deficit in January, 1981.

Imports in the latest month rose 15.3 percent from December to \$23.87 billion. Exports edged down 0.8 percent to \$18.74 billion.

The rise in imports reflects a substantial increase in both petroleum and manufactured goods imports. Petroleum imports rose 39.4 percent from December to 212 million barrels, the highest level since January, 1981.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan grew to \$1.9 billion from \$1.53 billion in December. During 1981, the deficit with Japan totaled about \$18 billion.

The deficit with OPEC nations widened to \$2.89 billion in January from \$1.37 billion in December, and the surplus with Western Europe shrank to \$373 million from \$903.5 million.

EEC Chief in Japan Talks

BRUSSELS — Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, president of the EEC Council of Ministers, left Friday for Japan for four days of talks expected to concentrate on Japan's trade surplus with the EEC.

Powerhouse Growth Boom Just Ahead

and How IOG Teams Forecast the Turn

Researchers who establish strategies for the emerging IOG fund have predicted long term advances of \$100 a share and more for \$30 and \$35 stocks which have been touted as short sales in one of the world's most widely-read stock-market letters. As managers of International Offshore Growth Inc. (IOG), Growth in Offshore fund (listing) the Capital Offshore group employs timing and price-protection techniques to sophisticated that we've started publishing a chart-drawn "Future Market Growth" report along with our regular Leveraged Growth letters to explain how our teams of international specialists have been pinpointing everything from wings in interest rates to declines in Deutsche Marks and Swiss Francs.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Nissan and Isuzu Recall Trucks and Buses

TOKYO — Nissan Diesel Motor and Isuzu Motors said Friday they are recalling about 118,500 trucks and buses manufactured between 1975 and 1978 to replace defective ignition parts.

Nissan Diesel said of 23,044 "Condor" trucks and buses being recalled, 1,355 were exported, mainly to the Middle East. An Isuzu spokesman said 95,467 trucks and buses, using the same magnetic switch as Nissan Diesel, were sold only in Japan.

Holmann Wins Saudi Communications Order

FRANKFURT — Philipp Holmann has won an order worth 2 billion marks to build communication facilities in Saudi Arabia, the company said Friday.

Work on the project, involving construction sites throughout the country, will begin this year and is expected to last three to four years.

Distillers Opposes Avon-Mallinckrodt Merger

NEW YORK — National Distillers & Chemical said Friday it has informed Mallinckrodt that it will vote against the proposed merger of Mallinckrodt into Avon Products.

National Distillers said this will preserve its rights as a dissenter. It owns 595,292 Mallinckrodt shares, about 4 percent of those outstanding.

It said the action was taken because of the substantial decline in the market value of Avon shares to be received in the merger. The process of dissent to a merger under Missouri law gives the dissenting shareholder the right to be paid the fair value for his holding in cash.

Xerox, Siemens to Cooperate on Office Systems

MUNICH — Siemens, the West German electrical and electronics group, and Xerox of the United States have agreed to cooperate in the field of integrated office systems where their products do not overlap.

Siemens will combine the Xerox Ethernet linking system with its own office and domestic communications technology and adopt new Xerox office furniture and work units, it said. Xerox will be able to return to take Siemens communications products into its own range.

BMW and SDP Say Car Diesel Engine Delayed

MUNICH — Development by Bayerische Motoren Werke and Steyr-Daimler-Puch of a new diesel car engine will take longer than expected, BMW said Friday.

Work will continue on the engine, but a factory built in the Austrian town of Steyr will be used to make other BMW products, the statement said. A company spokeswoman could not say how long the delay is expected to be. The engine was originally due to be in production by the mid-1980s.

BMW has agreed with SDP to buy at SDP's 400 million schilling (\$24 million) share in their joint Austrian subsidiary BMW-Steyr Motors, formed in June, 1978, but the two companies will found a new joint venture in Steyr. BMW-Steyr Dieselmotoren Gesellschaft, to continue work on the diesel engine, it said.

Chrysler, Mitsubishi to Study Joint U.S. Production Plan

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Motors, Japan's No. 4 automaker, soon will take a first step toward joint car production in the United States with Chrysler, the company said Friday.

Mitsubishi has notified its U.S. partner it is ready to begin a preliminary study for a joint venture, including marketing research on types of automobiles for production, said an official, who asked not to be identified.

The decision was prompted by a meeting Wednesday between Mitsubishi Motors chairman Tomio Kubo and Shintaro Abe, minister for international trade and industry. Mr. Kubo said Mr. Abe told him U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock unofficially requested that Japan help Chrysler recover from its financial difficulties, the Mitsubishi spokesman said.

Chrysler, which owns 15 percent of Mitsubishi, slashed its losses by more than \$1 billion to \$457.6 million in 1981.

The proposed joint production is "a move in view of the current trade friction between Japan and the United States as well as long-term prospects for increasing the need for international cooperation," the official said.

It will be at least two years before the planned joint car production begins in the United States, the spokesman said.

"Should the joint production reach a level of 200,000 units yearly," he said, "Mitsubishi would consider a plan to provide capital investment to Chrysler."

The two carmakers agreed last September to discuss technology cooperation and venture possibilities, and the manufacturers soon will sign an official agreement on technology cooperation, he said.

Under a current agreement, Mitsubishi, which formerly marketed its cars in the United States only through Chrysler, now distributes its subcompact cars and light trucks through its own subsidiary. Chrysler distributes four Mitsubishi subcompact models, and two Mitsubishi light trucks.

Thai Official Backs Idea Of Forming Tin Cartel

BANGKOK — Thailand is likely to back Malaysia's effort to form a tin cartel, a spokesman for the Industry Ministry here said Friday.

He said Thailand's Industry Minister, Chatichai Choonhavan, agreed with the general principle of forming an association of tin-producing countries. Thailand is the world's third-largest tin exporter. Indonesia, another large producer, has expressed reservations about the Malaysian plan.

American Ends \$600-Million Boeing Order

By Bill Sing
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — American Airlines has terminated a \$600-million order for 15 Boeing 757 jets, and analysts have warned it could portend a series of major cancellations or defaults of orders for new aircraft.

The move, industry officials said, was the biggest such action in U.S. aviation history.

At the same time, American said Thursday it is deferring delivery on most of a \$1.4-billion order for 30 Boeing 767 wide-body jetliners.

Industry analysts said that other airlines would be forced to take similar actions if the industry's financial losses continue much longer at the current rate. Indeed, American is one of the strongest carriers, having turned a profit last year while most carriers were experiencing substantial losses.

The prospect of further cancellations and defaults, added to the sharp decline already evident in new orders, is contributing to fears that the airline industry in the 1980s will be less efficient, and hence cost more for passengers to use, than had been expected.

The airlines need to replace existing fuel-guzzling jets with planes such as the 757 and 767, due to go into service soon, and which are considered the most fuel-efficient of their size, analysts say.

American's inadequate profits and a discouraging outlook for its decision not to buy the 757s, which would have been delivered from the beginning of 1984. The second-largest U.S. carrier had announced the order in January, 1981, and had been negotiating with Boeing over terms of a final contract, but it had not been signed.

American lost \$20.3 million in the last three months of 1981, although it earned a \$47.4-million profit for the entire year.

American chairman Albert V. Casey said the airline hopes to buy the 757 some time but has no assurance that it could raise the necessary funds "until we can show significant improvement in our earnings."

Boeing spokesman Tom Cole said the decision would have no immediate effect on Boeing employment because American's jets had not gone into production.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 26, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.
Amsterdam	2.475	4.755	10.971	41.08	8.204	16.777	128.25	32.468	
Brussels (a)	40.75	75.75	18.355	7.34	3.618	16.777	128.25	32.468	
Frankfurt	2.345	4.55	10.971	41.08	8.204	16.777	128.25	32.468	
London (b)	1.228	2.405	11.80	22.93	4.928	7.49	3.489	14.979	
Paris	1.215	2.326	10.729	21.61	4.928	7.49	3.489	14.979	
New York	1.075	1.875	0.414	0.141	0.071	0.261	0.028	0.025	
Porto	1.185	2.498	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Zurich	1.05	2.045	7.395	31.54	6.149	72.75	4.238	—	
1 ECU	1.07	1.594	2.452	6.183	1.2637	2.615	44.974	1.952	0.106
1 SDR	1.219	1.624	2.489	6.209	N.A.	2.494	46.224	2.127	0.106

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Mexican Oil Price Cut Pressures OPEC

From Agency Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Mexico has cut the price of its Istmus crude by \$2.50 dollars a barrel, putting further pressure on other oil exporters to reduce prices, amid indications that demand for oil will remain weak.

Underlining that weakness, offered prices for Saudi light crude on the Rotterdam spot market fell to between \$28 and \$29 a barrel Friday after a slight recovery at midweek, market sources said.

The weakness is expected to prompt Britain to cut the price of its North Sea oil soon for the second time in a month. British Petroleum and Shell are pushing the government-owned British National Oil Corp. to reduce its price by \$3 or \$4 from the current \$35 a barrel. Negotiations between the oil companies and BIOC are expected early next week.

Earlier this month, the oil companies forced BIOC to cut the price \$1.50. Last spring, North Sea oil sold for \$29.25 a barrel.

The Mexican price cut and the expected move by Britain put intense pressure on OPEC to reduce its prices. Venezuela's energy minister, Humberto Calderon Fent, indicated in an interview published in Caracas Friday that OPEC will meet again mid-March in Geneva to deal with the price situation.

To revive the oil market, traders in Rotterdam said, OPEC must cut 3 million to 5 million barrels from its current output of around 20 million barrels a day and lower the official benchmark price to about \$27 from \$34.

Mexico's state oil company, Pemex, said late Thursday that the new price of its Istmus light crude will be \$32.50 a barrel, effective Monday. Pemex cut the price of its heavy Maya crude \$1.50 a barrel to \$25.

The cuts came after foreign buyers, led by the U.S. and Japan, pressed Mexico for lower prices and better-quality oil.

How to Economy

Mexico, the world's fourth biggest oil producer, normally sells its light and heavy crudes at a 50-50 mix but now plans to enrich this to 60-40 in favor of the light Istmus crude, industry sources said.

Pemex blamed the world oil glut and recent price cuts by other oil exporters. Mexico is not a member of OPEC but generally sets its price slightly above the average rate within the cartel.

Mexico's decision to cut oil prices was another blow to its economy. An estimated 75 percent of Mexico's export revenues are from petroleum. Observers speculated that the cut threatened to bring a further drop in the Mexican peso, which has lost around 40 percent of its value since the central bank withdrew support for the currency last week.

Since Mexico's crude is comparable to Saudi light, the price cut will put further pressure on Saudi Arabia either to reduce its official price of \$34 a barrel or cut production.

Western oil officials say they would not be surprised if the Mexican price cut led to a similar move by Saudi Arabia.

Early Decontrol Of U.S. Gas Prices Seen as Unlikely

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, facing angry consumer groups and an election-year Congress, apparently has given up seeking early decontrol of natural gas prices in Congress this year.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker and House Republican leader Robert H. Michel said they told President Reagan on Thursday that Congress was in no mood to face a divisive debate on natural gas.

"We've got enough problems at the moment without dealing with that one," Mr. Michel told reporters after the meeting.

After hearing the objections of Messrs. Baker and Michel, Mr. Reagan met late Thursday with his Cabinet.

Energy Secretary James Edwards made an impassioned plea for the administration to go forward with its decontrol plan, according to Department of Energy spokeswoman Constance Stuart, but the president announced no decision.

White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes said Friday, however, "The president has not made a decision on natural gas deregulation."

Britain Expected to Trim Quote Soon

Saudi cut production sharply within the next two weeks to defend the \$34 price level, which serves as the benchmark for other OPEC prices. The Saudis are believed to be producing 7 million to 7.5 million barrels of crude a day, down from 8 million barrels a day in January.

Mr. Calderon Fent said Friday that Saudi Arabia's high oil production could jeopardize OPEC's future. "One country's production is much too high for what its local needs warrant, and this could bring internal problems and threaten the future of the organization," he said.

While he maintained that a Saudi output cut is essential, Mr. Calderon Fent acknowledged that the glut stems partly from OPEC's huge price increases of previous years. "To pretend that prices have

not had a negative effect on demand is unrealistic. We increased prices much more than we could," he said.

Further bad news for oil exporters came from the Paris-based International Energy Agency. New IEA figures suggest that large inventories of crude at refineries are unlikely to dissipate soon, sources close to the agency said. They said oil demand among IEA-member countries in January and February fell 5 percent to 7 percent from a year earlier.

The IEA projected that refiners' stocks on April 1 will be enough for 103 days' supply, down only slightly from 105 days a year earlier, and that the buildup of stocks this summer will be abnormally low.

The average price of OPEC oil, the IEA said, has declined to

\$33.58 early this week from \$34.27 during 1981's fourth quarter, the result of small reductions in contract quotes and sharper declines in prices for the small volume traded on the spot, or noncontract, market.

Meanwhile, Indonesia reported that its oil production in January fell about 5 percent from December to 1.49 million barrels a day and that exports fell 9 percent to 898,000 barrels a day. Industry sources said slack demand, particularly from Indonesia's main buyer, Japan, prompted Indonesia to close some wells.

The sources said, however, that Jakarta has no plans at the moment to cut the price of its benchmark Minas crude from the current \$35.

In another reflection of the glut, three large U.S. oil companies — Conoco, Phillips Petroleum and Cities Service — cut the prices they pay for U.S. crude \$1 a barrel.

NYSE Prices Off as Trading Slows

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed lower Friday after moving in a narrow range all day as investors awaited the weekly money supply figures.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.43 points to \$24.39, and declines led advances by 818 to 630. Volume slowed to 43.84 million shares from 54.16 million Thursday.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the basic measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$1.2 billion in the week ended Feb. 17. The gauge rose to \$447.7 billion from a revised \$446.5 billion a week earlier.

Traders remained nervous about the Reagan budget proposals. In Washington, the congressional Joint Economic Committee released a study concluding that interest rates and deficits would be much lower but inflation slightly higher under an alternative Democratic economic plan.

The Democratic plan calls for a modest easing of the monetary target, deferral of the tax cuts scheduled for July 1, 1983, and credit restraints to minimize loans for mergers and speculation. Under the plan, interest rates would average 12.3 percent in 1983-84, compared with 15.1 percent under the Reagan program, according to

projections in a study prepared for the panel by Data Resources Inc.

The rate on federal funds, reserves banks lend one another overnight, rose to 14 1/4 percent late Thursday.

The Agriculture Department reported that U.S. farm prices rose 0.8 percent in February, following a 1.6-percent rise in January.

In corporate news, Placid Oil said in Dallas that it reached an eight-year loan agreement with a group of 20 international and domestic banks restructuring a \$1.1-billion loan that helped bail the Hunt family out of the 1980 silver collapse. Placid said the new loan agreement will include previous covenants that prohibit N. Bunker Hunt, W. Herbert Hunt and Lamar Hunt from future speculation in commodities and requiring orderly disposition of the Hunt's silver hoard, estimated at nearly 60 million ounces.

The new loan agreement replaces a credit agreement reached in April, 1980, that still had eight and a half years to run. The Hunt brothers have declined to say why the loan has been restructured, but government sources indicate that at least one reason is to avoid selling assets when most of the Hunt properties have declined in value.

Whitaker Corp. said it expects to withdraw its tender offer for Brunswick Corp. if it loses an appeal to stop Brunswick from selling its Sherwood medical business to American Home Products.

Sears Roebuck plans additional expansion in financial services and will move more strongly to become a world trading company, chairman Edward Telling said at a meeting of the Economic Club of Chicago. Earlier this week, Sears

initiated a money market fund, and it is providing retirement account opportunities for its customers, Mr. Telling said.

AM International said certain of its foreign subsidiaries are or may shortly be in default of financial covenants under loan agreements for \$30 million of debt, including \$4.7 million guaranteed by the parent. AM said certain of these subsidiaries have received demands from a bank for immediate payment of about \$3.3 million.

The company said the viability of certain of its foreign subsidiaries could be threatened if the situation is not resolved. AM, which had a fiscal first quarter loss of \$19.3 million, added that if it is unable to resolve the problem, it could result in defaults on agreements for most of the outstanding debt of the parent and its units.

Pratt & Whitney said a contract that could have totaled nearly \$450 million in airline engine orders, options and spare parts has been canceled by American Airlines. But a P&W spokesman said the cancellation would not affect employment or earnings at the company, a unit of United Technologies.

The canceled order was another blow for the PW2037 engine.

Ottawa Introduces Legislation on Energy Program

OTTAWA — Energy Minister Marc Lalonde introduced legislation in Parliament Friday to implement large parts of the National Energy Program, which set as a major goal the reduction of foreign ownership in the oil and gas industry to no more than 50 percent by 1990.

The energy security bill contains legislation to amend the Canada Business Corporation Act, which will allow the imposition in certain circumstances of constraints on the ownership of shares, the Energy Department said in a statement.

The amendments will provide a mechanism whereby firms will be able to obtain and maintain the Canadian ownership rating required to qualify for petroleum incentive grants.

The grant system, a central feature of Canadianization, will pay incentives of up to 80 percent of exploration costs.

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- All interest paid is net and without deductions (taxes, etc.) at source.
- All transactions confidential.
- Deposits are unconditionally guaranteed.
- Write to Manager for further information.

DOLLAR (Can.)	17 %
PESETA (Spain)	15.25 %
DOLLAR (U.S.)	17 %
STERLING (G)	15.75 %
FRANC (French)	9.75 %
MARK (Deutsch)	12.75 %
FRANC (Swiss)	9.5 %

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Swiss Banking Society
Lightfoot Development
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Tel: 72546. Telex: 2297 STRAS GIB.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO HOLDERS OF ROMANIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE

(Banca Romana de Comerț Exterior)

9.25% Notes due March 1983

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Notes of the above-mentioned issue, Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.), as Fiscal Agent, has drawn by lot, for redemption on 27th March, 1982, at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$12,000,000 principal amount of said 9.25% Notes due 27th March, 1983, bearing the following distinctive numbers:

00001	00055	00146	00210	00269	00332	00376	00424	00480	00546
00002	00059	00158	00213	00277	00338	00379	00428	00485	00549
00018	00065	00159	00214	00281	00339	00383	00436	00489	00550
00019	00066	00160	00219	00282	00341	00385	00437	00490	00551
00020	00071	00162	00220	00286	00348	00391	00440	00491	00556
00036	00072	00164	00221	00287	00350	00393	00444	00493	00558
00037	00073	00190	00223	00311	00358	00395	00445	00504	00560
00043	00088	00191	00240	00314	00360	00404	00446	00525	00567
00046	00113	00200	00242	00316	00366	00405	00457	00527	00575
00048	00114	00201	00251	00317	00370	00412	00474	00528	00581
00049	00127	00202	00252	00324	00372	00415	00478	00533	00582
00054	00145	00208	00267	00330	00375	00423	00479	00545	00599

On 27th March, 1982, the Notes designated above will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof in such coin or currency of the United States of America as is legal tender for payment therein of public and private debts and will be paid upon surrender thereof at the offices of Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.), Mubarak Al-Kabir Street, Kuwait City, State of Kuwait, or at the option of the bearer but subject to any laws and regulations applicable thereto in the country of the following offices, at the main offices of Anglo-Romanian Bank Limited in London, of Banque Franco-Romaine in Paris, of Chemical Bank in New York and of Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg in Luxembourg.

Notes surrendered for redemption should have attached all unmatured coupons appertaining thereto. Coupons due 27th March, 1982, should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

From and after 27th March, 1982, interest shall cease to accrue on the Notes herein designated for redemption.

The aggregate principal amount of Notes remaining outstanding after 27th March, 1982, will be \$12,000,000.

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) on behalf of Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade

Dated: 27th February, 1982

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Guy Defayssse, 123 bis, Ave. Aristide-Briand, F-35000 Rennes, France.

[illegible][illegible]

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures									
Feb. 26, 1982									
	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.		Open	High	Low
WHEAT	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	COCA	1.98	1.98	1.98
Wheat (min.)	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
July	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Sept	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Oct	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Nov	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jan	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Feb	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Mar	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Apr	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
May	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jun	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jul	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Aug	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Sept	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Oct	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Nov	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jan	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Feb	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Mar	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Apr	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
May	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jun	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jul	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Aug	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Sept	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Oct	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Nov	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jan	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Feb	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Mar	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Apr	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
May	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jun	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jul	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Aug	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Sept	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Oct	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Nov	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jan	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Feb	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Mar	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Apr	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
May	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jun	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jul	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Aug	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Sept	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Oct	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Nov	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jan	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Feb	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Mar	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Apr	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
May	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jun	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jul	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Aug	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Sept	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Oct	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Nov	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jan	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Feb	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Mar	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Apr	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
May	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jun	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jul	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Aug	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Sept	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Oct	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Nov	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jan	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Feb	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Mar	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Apr	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
May	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jun	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jul	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Aug	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Sept	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Oct	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Nov	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jan	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Feb	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Mar	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Apr	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
May	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jun	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jul	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Aug	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Sept	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Oct	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Nov	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jan	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Feb	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Mar	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Apr	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
May	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jun	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jul	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Aug	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Sept	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Oct	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Nov	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jan	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Feb	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Mar	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Apr	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
May	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jun	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jul	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Aug	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
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Oct	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Nov	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
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Feb	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Mar	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Apr	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
May	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jun	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jul	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Aug	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Sept	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Oct	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	May	1.98	1.98	1.98
Nov	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Nov	1.98	1.98	1.98
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	+0.01	Mar	1.98	1.98	1.98
Jan	2.64								

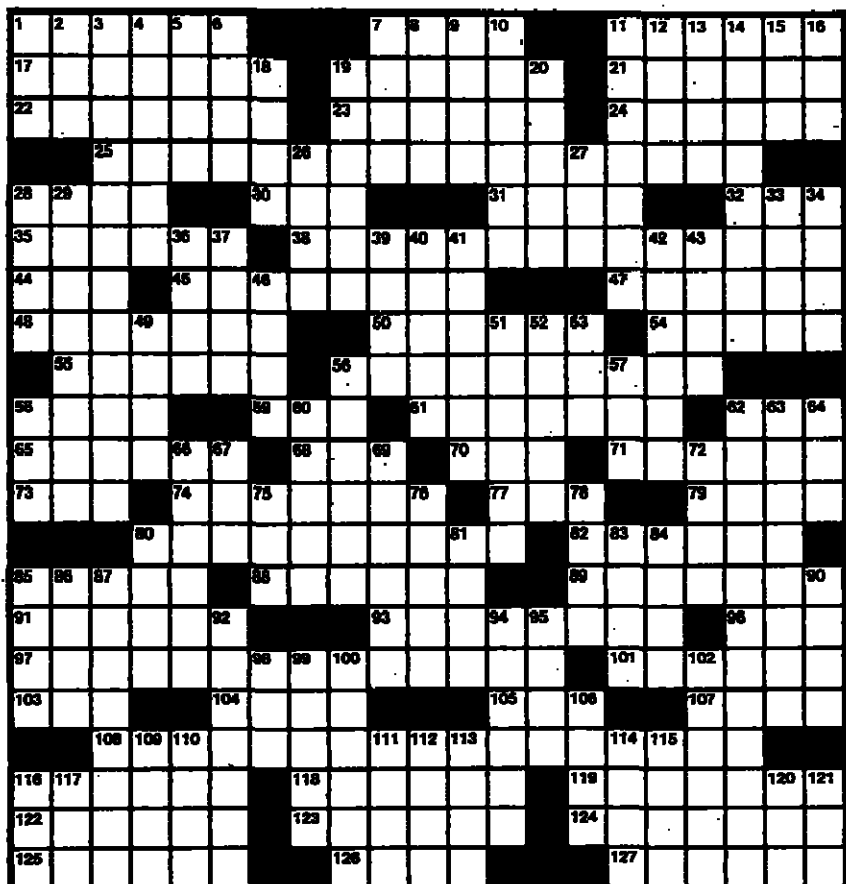
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

EUGENE T. MALESKA

Updating By Bert Rosenfield

- ACROSS**
- George C. Scott role
 - Hanna Van Buren, 18th
 - City with streets of song
 - Gives off
 - Plainsman
 - Dumas' Cavalier
 - Grant another term
 - Building wing
 - Places for yachts
 - Ball—
 - (final trio)
 - Words of confidence
 - A top female marathoner
 - Sehora's cupboard
 - Asian holiday
 - Soothing agent
 - Leroy Anderson composition
 - Kind of wind
 - Symbol of Gov. Brennan's state
 - Tarpon Springs product
 - Drain off
 - Spoke harshly
 - Five-time P.G.A. champ
 - Spreads rumors
 - Rack one's— (think hard)
 - No. 1 horse god
 - R.R. depot
 - Hazard to riddle-wheelers

- DOWN**
- "Hey Kid!"
 - Between fly and leather
 - Work on
 - Golf-ball position
 - Nagana carrier
 - N.Y.C. subway
 - Patriarch
 - Romans or Greek
 - Bawkeye's millies
 - Man with a— (Father Time)
 - Western elk
 - "Call Me"
 - Gemini star
 - North Sea sights
 - Menotti's operatic lady
 - Violet dye
 - "— Clear Day"
 - Declaration signer
 - I.R.S. prospect
 - Moray
 - 18th-century
 - Go quickly
 - Outstanding
 - Verdi opera
 - Bit parts
 - Contribute
 - Geometric figure
 - Intersect
 - Tubman and Turner
 - Musical interval
 - Abate
 - Auto pioneer
 - Pool person, for short



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1. George C. Scott role
2. Hanna Van Buren, 18th
3. City with streets of song
4. Gives off
5. Plainsman
6. Dumas' Cavalier
7. Grant another term
8. Building wing
9. Places for yachts
10. Ball—
11. (final trio)
12. Words of confidence
13. A top female marathoner
14. Sehora's cupboard
15. Asian holiday
16. Soothing agent
17. Leroy Anderson composition
18. Kind of wind
19. Symbol of Gov. Brennan's state
20. Tarpon Springs product
21. Drain off
22. Spoke harshly
23. Five-time P.G.A. champ
24. Spreads rumors
25. Rack one's— (think hard)
26. No. 1 horse god
27. R.R. depot
28. Hazard to riddle-wheelers

DOWN
1. "Hey Kid!"
2. Between fly and leather
3. Work on
4. Golf-ball position
5. Nagana carrier
6. N.Y.C. subway
7. Patriarch
8. Romans or Greek
9. Bawkeye's millies
10. Man with a— (Father Time)
11. Western elk
12. "Call Me"
13. Gemini star
14. North Sea sights
15. Menotti's operatic lady
16. Violet dye
17. "— Clear Day"
18. Declaration signer
19. I.R.S. prospect
20. Moray
21. 18th-century
22. Go quickly
23. Outstanding
24. Verdi opera
25. Bit parts
26. Contribute
27. Geometric figure
28. Intersect
29. Tubman and Turner
30. Musical interval
31. Abate
32. Auto pioneer
33. Pool person, for short

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	15	11	MISSISSIPPI	15	11
ALASKA	15	11	MINNESOTA	15	11
ARIZONA	15	11	MISSOURI	15	11
ARKANSAS	15	11	MONTANA	15	11
CALIFORNIA	15	11	NEBRASKA	15	11
CANADA	15	11	NEVADA	15	11
COLORADO	15	11	NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	11
CONNECTICUT	15	11	NEW JERSEY	15	11
DELAWARE	15	11	NEW MEXICO	15	11
FLORIDA	15	11	NEW YORK	15	11
GEORGIA	15	11	NORTH CAROLINA	15	11
ILLINOIS	15	11	NORTH DAKOTA	15	11
INDIANA	15	11	OHIO	15	11
IOWA	15	11	OKLAHOMA	15	11
KANSAS	15	11	OREGON	15	11
KENTUCKY	15	11	PENNSYLVANIA	15	11
LOUISIANA	15	11	RHODE ISLAND	15	11
MAINE	15	11	SOUTH CAROLINA	15	11
MARYLAND	15	11	SOUTH DAKOTA	15	11
MASSACHUSETTS	15	11	TENNESSEE	15	11
MICHIGAN	15	11	TEXAS	15	11
MINNESOTA	15	11	UTAH	15	11
MISSISSIPPI	15	11	VERMONT	15	11
MISSOURI	15	11	VIRGINIA	15	11
MONTANA	15	11	WASHINGTON	15	11
NEBRASKA	15	11	WEST VIRGINIA	15	11
NEVADA	15	11	WISCONSIN	15	11
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	11	WYOMING	15	11
NEW JERSEY	15	11			
NEW MEXICO	15	11			
NEW YORK	15	11			
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VIRGINIA	15	11			
WASHINGTON	15	11			
WEST VIRGINIA	15	11			
WISCONSIN	15	11			
WYOMING	15	11			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

THE MOSQUITO COAST

By Paul Theroux. 374 pp. \$13.95
Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. 02108

Reviewed by John Leonard

WANTING to be God makes you crazy. In Paul Theroux's astonishing new novel, *Allie Fox*, "the last American" tries to invent his own godhood. He will straighten rivers, make ice out of fire and turn volcanoes into hibiscus. The original God, that "dead boy with the spinning top," did not, after all, "finish the job." We are reading about the Passion of Allie Fox as witnessed and recorded by his 13-year-old son, Charlie, who is hypnotized and terrified.

How much do I like this book? Let me count the ways:

(1) As a text on fathers and sons, it is wonderful. The family is the first "creation." To sons, fathers are automatically gods, not only because they have violent opinions on everything from aerosol space sprays to peccant, but especially when they test our faith by forcing us to climb trees or the "strands" of a banana freighter during a Caribbean storm or the inside plumbing of a huge "magnification" of the "entrails and vitals" of the human body. Gods, of course, insist that their sons fail.

(2) As a book about growing up to critical intelligence, it devastates. Charlie watches his father from the asparagus farms of Massachusetts to the spider-jungles of Honduras. He sees a "creator" create a garden out of hardware and destroy it out of pride. He will understand that his father invents "for his own sake," for personal comfort, and that he needs his son's approval, which, ultimately, Charlie will refuse.

(3) As a book of characters, it is unexcelled since Dickens was in business. Allie really is a genius with his tools; and his opinions, however extreme, are persuasive until they hurt. Charlie, before and after he becomes Holden Caulfield, acquires us with the dangers of love. His mother, who has no other name, is evoked in a series of her own story one-liners—against the tide of Allie's monologues—that stab the heart. The rest of the Fox children, surviving Jerry and the twin girls, do their narrative duty with an admirable lack of fuss, and so does everybody else, including the "mosquitoes," in this source "dream."

(4) As literary exhibit, it is as magical as Allie. Theroux writes as well about thermodynamics as he does about Central American weather. His geographies of mind and space are equally compelling. If he mentions a scarecrow or a scavenger early on, we can be sure that each will appear later on, decisively symbolic. Out of English, Spanish, Creole, Pidgin and various Indian dialects, he fashions a dazzling patois full of such pertinent puns as "nighted stays" and "love as Wetness." Yes, he is showing off; if we could do it, we'd show off, too.

(5) As an adventure story of "the first family," it scares the socks off the feet. Sure, Theroux is being ironic about "Robinson Crusoe" and "Swiss Family Robinson," but to mention "Lord of the Flies," Allie, in fact, reminds me more of Lord Jim, John Galt, Henderson the Rain-King, Ahab and one of the crazier Buendias in "One Hundred Years of Solitude." (Garcia Marquez, remember, had ice in his tropics.) But it delivers the bloody goods: journey, fear, revelation, manhood, apocalypse.

(6) As parable, allegory, myth, cryptogram on human improbability and metaphysical binge, addressing itself to creation theory, the ages of Stone and Bronze, capitalism, imperialism,

science and technology, the post-industrial complex and the hubris of art, "The Mosquito Coast" — alas — tends to sag somewhere around the Industrial Revolution. This is not because the ideas aren't interesting, but because Theroux doesn't trust his readers. He explains and underlines, insisting on God, Prometheus, Faust, Frankenstein, Parsifal, Dr. Strangelove, the latest genetic engineer and the plumber who never arrives to fix the septic tank of the modern mind. He won't let us guess, and he should have. He is a typical father.

(7) Also, it is very funny, unlike fathers. I've forgotten to say what happens. The Swiss Family Fox decamps to Honduras. Its children, uneasy about the village their father buys and "improves" with such machines as Fat Boy — think of Moloch, and the atom bomb at Los Alamos, and Pandora's Box as a "worm tub" — these children hide in what is called the "Acres," where they reinvent nakedness, religion, schools, money and secrets. Because they are "in touch with the seasons," they will save their father before they betray him.

Their father, that perpetual motion machine who won't even eat bananas because they make a "monkey" out of you, that engineer of love, that would-be God who is picky about his food and his bedroll and his children, that Jeremiah who reviles radio, television, flashlights, formal education and Toys 'n' Us — where did he get so smart? — builds a pyramid and digs a hole. He will improve on creation; he expends guilt; his nerve fails, and nevertheless he specifies, which may be why the real world tears out his tongue. Only happy "going against the current" — surely this is German Romanticism and therefore suspect — he is scavenged. And the scavenger, unsurprisingly, is Christ.

Fancy with the metaphysics, Theroux invents a resistance to his own clever dance. Specific with his family romance, he enthalls. Generous in his "geothetical" dig, he bores a hole in the head. Grinning, he made me cry. Sy, he makes me wonder why he left Massachusetts for England.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

'Der Rosenkavalier' To Be Met's Opener

NEW YORK (AP) — The Metropolitan Opera will open its next season on Sept. 20 with "Der Rosenkavalier," with Kiri Te Kanawa as the Marschallin and Luciano Pavarotti as the Italian singer.

There will be three new productions, fewer than last season: Strauss' "Arabella," Verdi's "Macbeth" and Mozart's "Idomeneo."

Among artists returning to the Met after an absence of several seasons are Joan Sutherland, who will sing in the season's first "Lucia di Lammermoor" Nov. 1 and Mirella Freni who returns to sing Elisabeth in "Don Carlo" on Feb. 28. Grace Bumbry will be heard as Eoli, Placido Domingo as Don Carlo, Lolita Quilico as Rodrigo and Nicolai Ghiaurov as King Philip.

Pavarotti will sing the title role in the new production of "Idomeneo" — the first time the Met is presenting this opera — on Oct. 14.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



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ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



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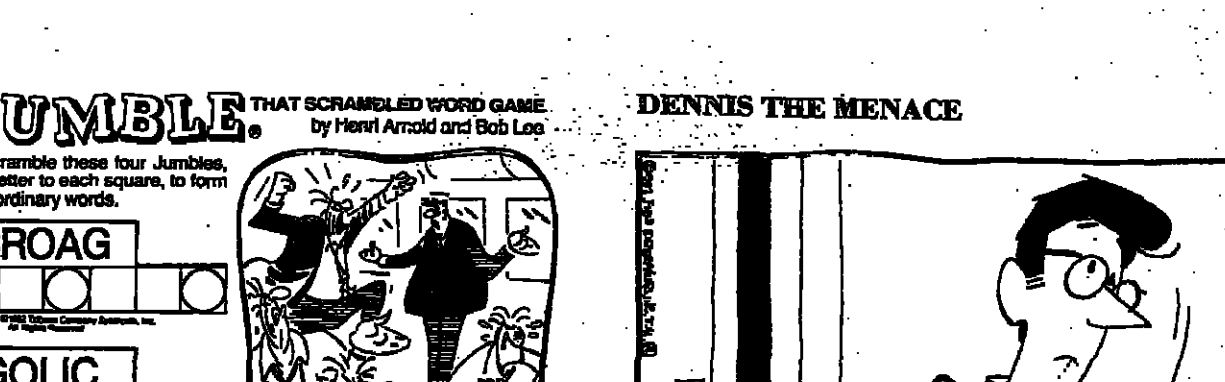
DOONESBURY



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DENNIS THE MENACE



SWIPE ONE FOR ME, WILL YA?

